

영어

ENGLISH

제1중학교, 중학교



1

외국문도서출판사

주체100(2012)

Contents

머 리 말

위대한 령도자 **김정일**원수님께서는 다음과 같이 말씀하시였다.

《외국어는 기억력이 왕성한 청소년시절에 배워야 합니다. 동무들은 고등중학교시절에 외국어학습에 힘을 넣어 회화도 하고 번역도 하고 글도 지을수 있도록 외국어를 한가지이상 완전히 소유하여야 합니다.》

1학년영어교과서는 외국어학습을 잘할데 대하여 주신 위대한 수령 **김일성**대원수님의 교시와 위대한 령도자 **김정일**원수님의 말씀을 높이 받들고 영어학습의 첫 단계부터 학생들이 듣고 말하고 읽고 쓰는 4가지 기능의 기초를 튼튼히 닦을수 있도록 내용이 구성되였다. 그리고 학생들이 가정과 학교, 자연과 사회생활 등 일상생활에서 많이 쓰는 입말체문장들과 세계상식자료들을 기본으로 하여 본문을 구성하였다.

1학기에 배우는 과들은 대체로 듣고 그대로 반복하며 따라해보는 과정을 통하여 영어발음과 어조를 완성하며 배운 내용에 기초하여 영어로 쉽게 말을 하도록 하는데 기본을 두었고 2학기에 배우는 과들은 듣고 말하기를 확고히 앞세우면서 점차 읽고 쓰는 기능을 형성시켜나가도록 하였다.

교과서에서는 주제와 말하기정황이 담겨진 그림들을 많이 주어 머리를 써서 창조적으로 학습하도록 하며 그 과정에 단어와 문장들을 소유하고 말을 할수 있도록 하였다.

또한 학생들사이에 말을 주고 받는 련습문제들을 많이 주어 수업시간에는 물론 과외시간에도 영어로 말하는 련습을 할수 있도록 하였다.

강성대국건설의 미래의 주인들인 학생들은 중학교기간에 한가지이상의 외국어를 완전히 소유할데 대한 위대한 령도자 **김정일**원수님의 말씀을 명심하고 영어학습의 첫 출발단계인 1학년에서부터 학습목표를 높이 세우고 정열적으로 학습하여 영어의 기초를 튼튼히 다져야 할것이다.

The Great Leader
Generalissimo Kim Il Sung
Will Always Be with Us



Birthplace of the Great Leader
Generalissimo Kim Il Sung at Mangyongdae

Unit 1

Part 1 ABC of English

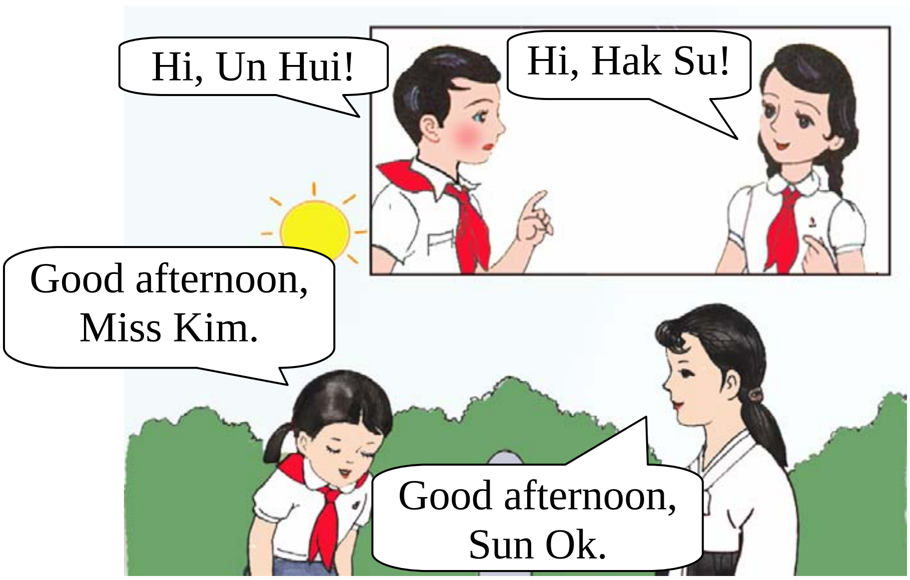
Speak in English!



Good morning !

1. 영어를 듣고 영어로 인사해봅시다.



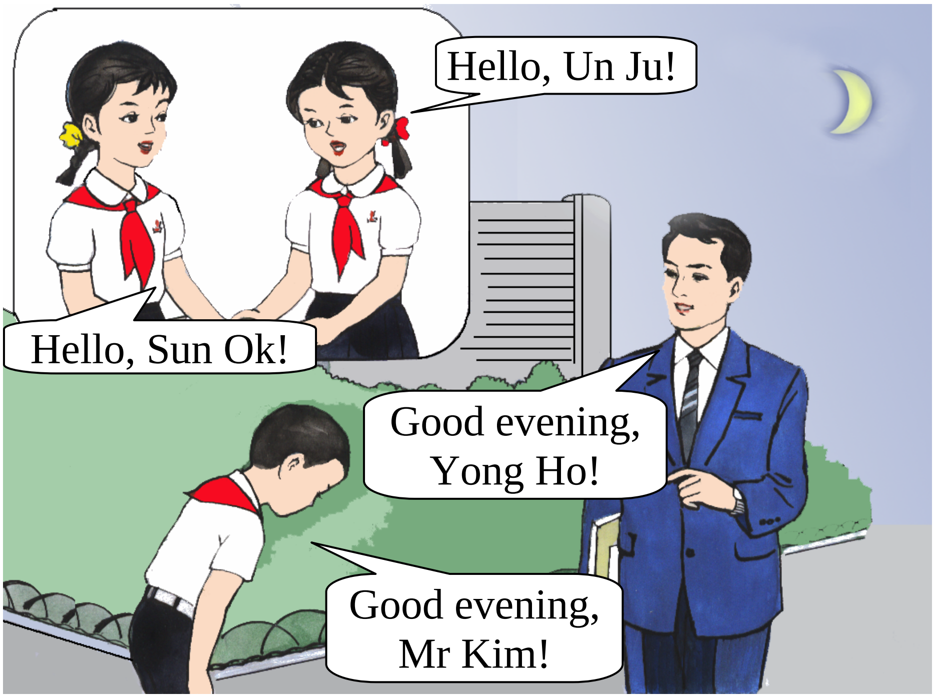


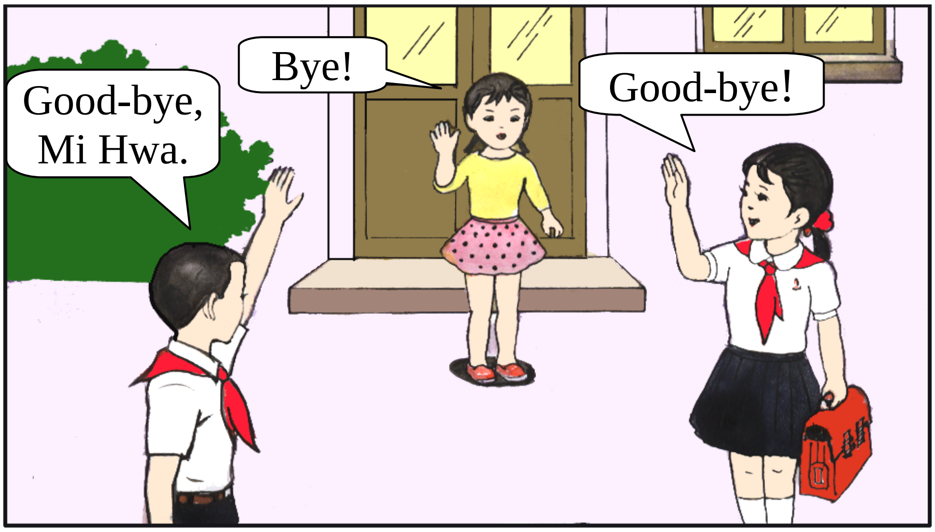
2. 옆에 앉은 동무와 영어로 인사해봅시다.



Hello!

1. 영어를 듣고 영어로 인사해봅시다.



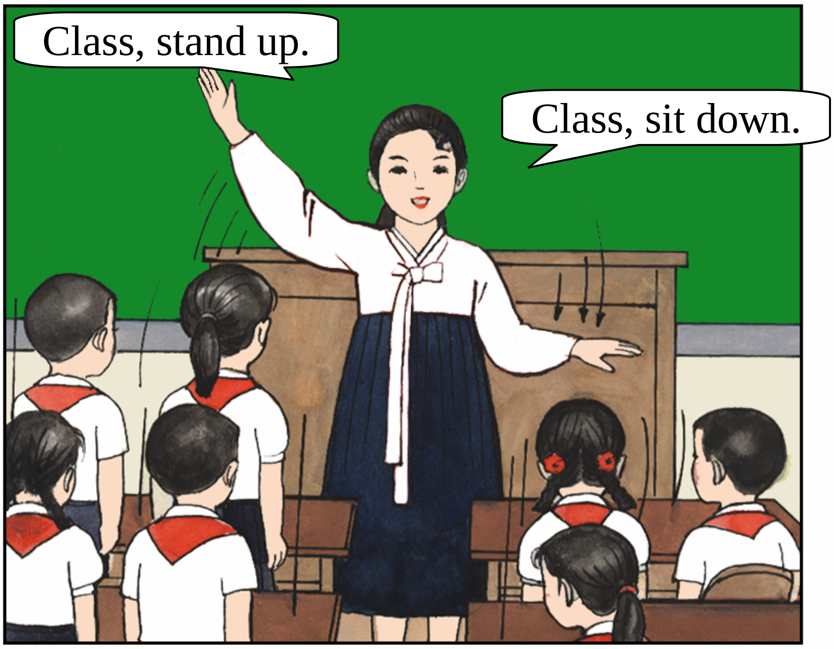


2. 동무들과 조를 무어 영어로 인사를 해봅시다.



Class, stand up

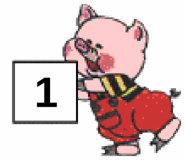
1. 선생님의 말을 듣고 영어로 말해봅시다.





2. 동무들끼리 조를 무어 영어로 말해봅시다.

Unit 2 English alphabet



Aa Ee Ii Oo Uu

1. Learn the letters. (글자들을 배우시오.)

Aa Ee Ii Oo Uu



cake



bee



bike



nose



music

c_ke b_ _ b_ke n_se m_sic

2. Match. (짝을 무으시오.)

A	o
O	u
U	a
E	i
I	e

O	a
A	e
E	i
U	o
I	u

E	u
U	a
A	o
I	e
O	i

3. Fill in the missing letters. (빠진 글자들을 써넣으시오.)

E_ _u A_ I_ _o

O_ _i _e _a U_

4. Listen and act. (듣고 행동하시오.)



5. Find the letters. (글자들을 찾으시오.)


fish


frog


juice


egg


ant


apple

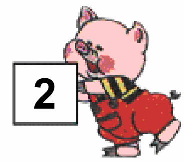

rice


duck

6. How many letters? (글자가 몇개입니까?)

The fat cat has a black hat.

We often play 'Hide and Seek'.



2 Hh Jj Kk

1. Learn the letters. (글자들을 배우시오.)

Hh Jj Kk



hand



jump



kite

_and _ump _ite

2. Count and write the numbers. (글자들을 세여보고 개수를 쓰시오.)

A	*6*	*U*	
E		*K*	
I		*J*	
O		*H*	



3. Find the letters. (글자들을 찾으시오.)


desk


jeep


kite


jet


hand


book


horse


knife

4. Connect the letters. (대문자와 소문자를 련결하시오.)

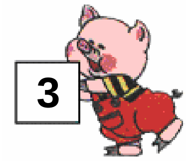
H j K h k j h J k

J h K J K H j k H

5. Fill in the missing letters. (빠진 글자들을 써넣으시오.)

H_ K_ _j _k J_ _h

_k H_ _j _h K_ J_



3 Bb Cc Dd Gg Pp

1. Learn the letters. (글자들을 배우시오.)

B b C c D d G g P p



book **cat** **door** **girl** **pencil**

_ook _at _oor _ir_ _encil

2. Find the letters. (글자들을 찾으시오.)



cap **bag** **gun** **pear**

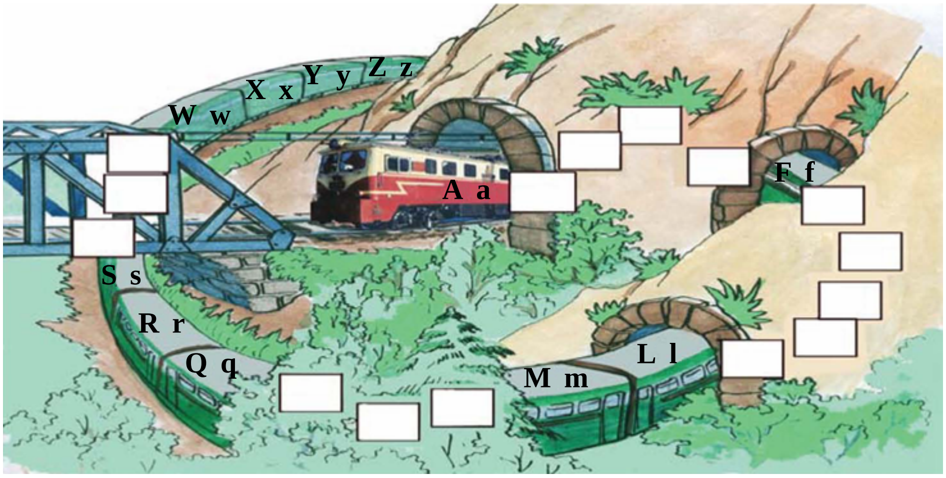


dog **doctor** **goat** **bed**

3. Let's chant and write. (다같이 따라읽고 글자들을 씁시다.)

A a	**for**	**apple**		**APPLE**	**apple**
E e	**for**	**egg**		**EGG**	**egg**
H h	**for**	**hand**		**HAND**	**hand**
J j	**for**	**jeep**		**JEEP**	**jeep**
K k	**for**	**kite**		**KITE**	**kite**
B b	**for**	**bee**		**BEE**	**bee**
G g	**for**	**girl**		**GIRL**	**girl**

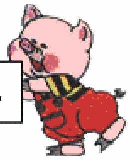
4. Think and write. (생각하고 쓰시오.)





How many letters?

(몇개의 글자들이 있습니까?)



4 Tt Vv Yy Qq Ww Rr

1. Learn the letters. (글자들을 배우시오.)

Tt Vv Yy Qq Ww Rr

					
tea	**van**	**yellow**	**quilt**	**water**	**rabbit**

_ea _an _ellow _uilt _ater _abbit

2. Connect the letters. (대문자와 소문자를 련결하시오.)

T V Y Q W R Q Y W R V

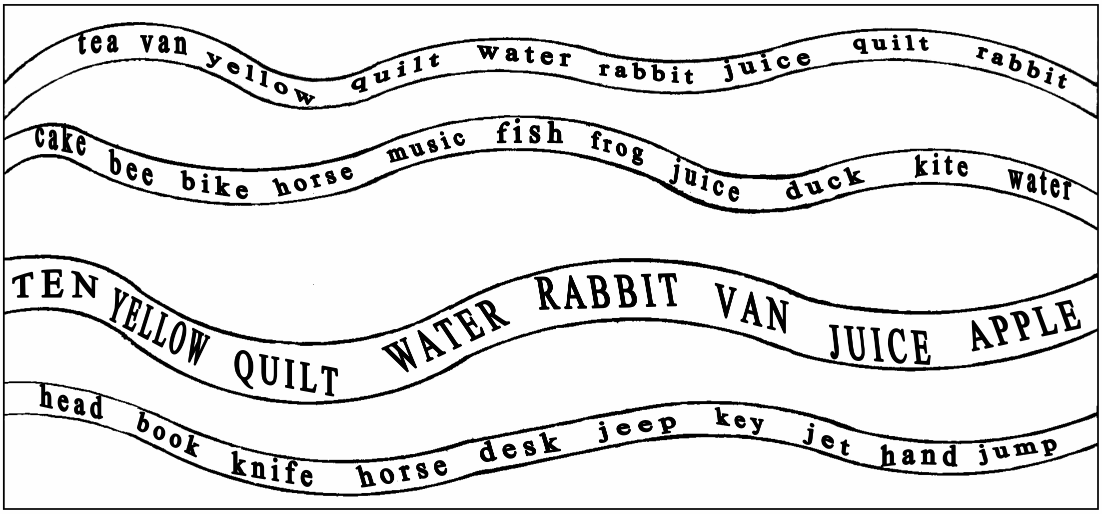
v y q w r t y w r v q

3. Fill in the missing letters. (빠진 글자들을 써넣으시오.)

T ○ ○ y W ○ ○ r V ○ ○ q

○ t Q ○ ○ w ○ v Y ○ R ○

4. How many letters ? (글자가 몇개 있습니까?)



t ______?　　y______?　　w______?

v______?　　q______?　　r______?

T______?　　V______?　　Y______?

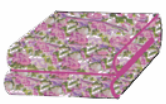
Q______?　　R______?



5. Let's chant. (다같이 따라 읽읍시다.)

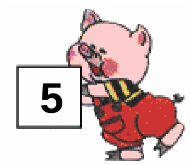
V v	for van	VAN	R r	for rabbit	RABBIT
T t	for tea	TEA	Q q	for quilt	QUILT
Y y	for yellow	YELLOW	Ww	for water	WATER





tea　　van　　yellow　　quilt　　water　　rabbit



5 Ll Mm Nn Ff Xx Zz Ss

1. Learn the letters. (글자들을 배우시오.)

Ll Mm Nn Ff Xx Zz Ss



lion mouth nose fish box zoo school

_ion _outh _ose _ish bo_ _oo _chool

2. Let’s chant. (다같이 따라 읽읍시다.)

L l	for lion	LION	X x	for box	BOX
M m	for mouth	MOUTH	Z z	for zoo	ZOO
N n	for nose	NOSE	S s	for school	SCHOOL
F f	for fish	FISH			

3. Write. (쓰시오.)

LION MOUTH NOSE

FISH BOX ZOO SCHOOL

4. How many letters? (같은 글자들이 몇개 있습니까?)

lion pig mouth ant pear fish bee

box hand zoo tea yellow lion

mouth zoo nose fish school

bike apple kite school juice box

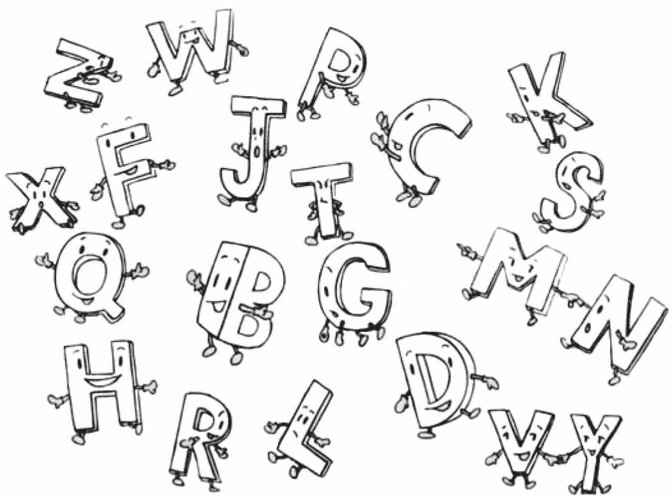
l ______? f ______? s ______?

m ______? x ______?

n ______? z ______?

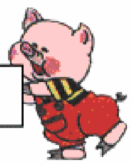


5. Look and write. (보고 쓰시오.)





What letters are missing?



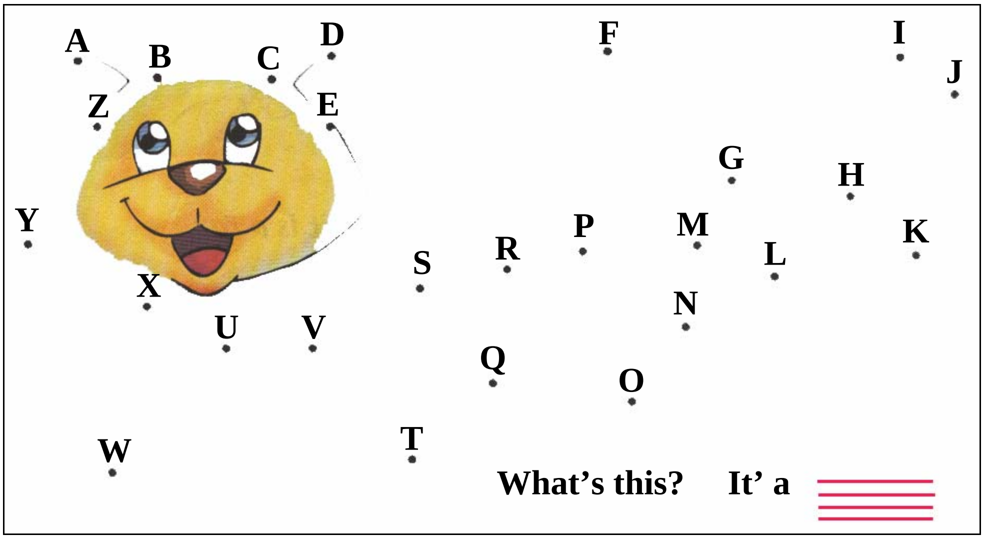
6 A－Z

1. Learn the A B C Song. (ABC 노래를 배우시오.)

The ABC Song



2. Say and connect. (ABC 순서대로 말하며 련결하시오.)



3. Fill in the small letters. (소문자를 써넣으시오.)

A B C D E F G

H I J K L M N

O P Q R S T U

V W X Y Z

4. Write the letters. (글자들을 쓰시오.)

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg

Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll Mm Nn

Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt Uu

Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz

5. Write your name in English. (영어로 자기 이름을 쓰시오.)

Kim Myong Song

Unit 3 English words



1 Computer

1. Learn to say. (말하는것을 배우시오.)



2. Look and say. (보고 말하시오.)

- What’s this in English?
- A computer.



computer



bus



mouse



pen



ribbon



ball

3. Read and copy. (읽고 옮겨쓰시오.)

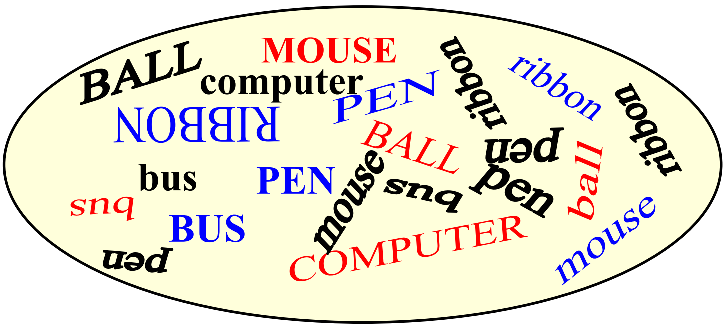
computer mouse pen

ribbon ball bus

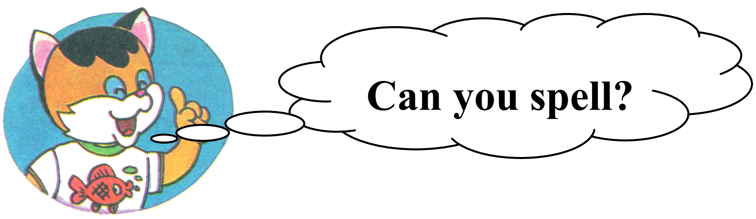
4. Pronounce. (발음하시오.)

/ ɒ /	orange	dog	ribbon	song
/ ɔ: /	door	ball	pause	call
/ p /	pen	pig	pear	pupil
/ b /	bus	bag	bike	button

5. How many words? (단어가 몇개 있습니까?)







computer 콤퓨터
bus 뻐스
pen 펜
ball 뽈

English 영어
in English 영어로
mouse 마우스, 쥐
ribbon 리봉



2 Chair

1. Learn to say. (말하는것을 배우시오.)



2. Look and say. (보고 말하시오.)

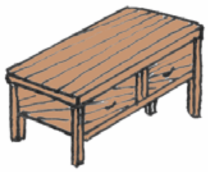
- What's this in English?
- It's a desk.
- Thank you.



chair



desk



table



notebook



textbook



ball-pen

3. Read and copy. (읽고 옮겨쓰시오.)

chair ball-pen desk notebook

textbook ribbon bus ball

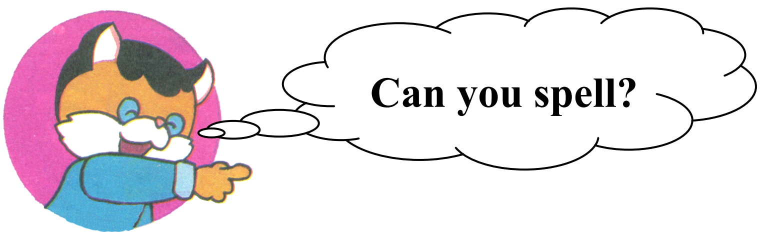
4. Pronounce. (발음하시오.)

/ e /	egg	text	desk	leg
/ ʊ /	book	look	notebook	put
/ k /	cup	cap	kite	check
/ g /	bag	pig	game	flag

5. Correct the words. (단어를 정확히 쓰시오.)

hacir ________ enp-llab ________
ksed ________ koobeton ________
ookbtext ________ lebat ________
nobbir ________ ocmupetr ________
soume ________ ubs ________





chair 의자
desk 학생책상
table 책상
It's ... = It is ...
notebook 학습장
textbook 교과서
ball-pen 원주필
그것은 …이다



Tiger

1. Learn to say. (말하는것을 배우시오.)



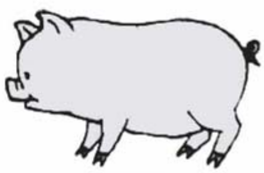


2. Look and say. (보고 말하시오.)

- What's that in English?
- It's a cat.



cat



pig



sheep



panda



lion



tiger

3. Read and copy. (읽고 옮겨쓰시오.)

cat pig dog panda lion

tiger chair ribbon ball

4. Pronounce. (발음하시오.)

/ ɪ /	pig	fish	disk
/ i:/	sheep	bee	key
/ t /	tiger	cat	tank
/ d /	dog	desk	dot

5. Word puzzle (단어찾기)

d	o	g	c	a	t	k
c	a	s	h	e	e	p
p	a	n	d	a	f	s
o	t	d	l	i	o	n
t	i	g	e	r	m	n

s	h	e	e	p	a	n	d	a
k	n	o	t	e	b	o	o	k
p	i	p	a	n	d	a	g	l
i	t	e	x	t	b	o	o	k
g	k	n	o	c	a	t	a	c
m	b	a	l	l	l	i	o	n

6. Make your own word puzzle. (단어수수께끼를 만드시오.)

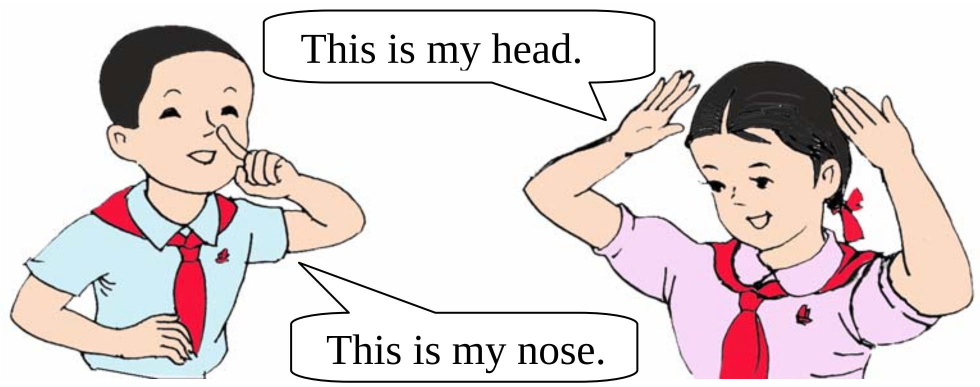


tiger 범	cat 고양이
pig 돼지	lion 사자
sheep 양	panda 참대곰



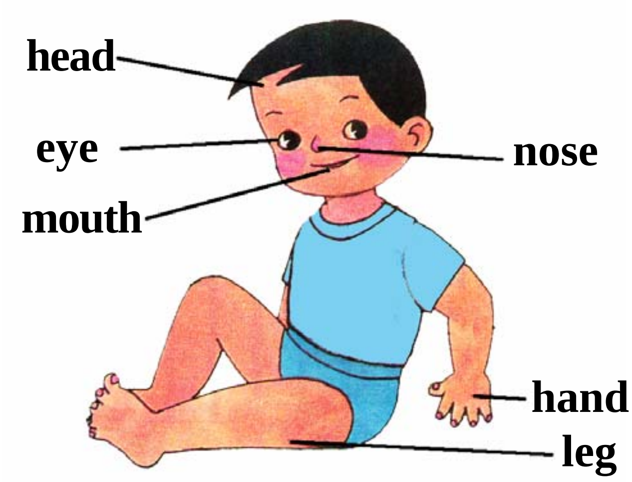
4 Head

1. Learn to say. (말하는것을 배우시오.)



2. Look and say. (보고 말하시오.)

- This is my nose.
- Touch your mouth.





3. Read and copy. (읽고 옮겨쓰시오.)

head eye nose my mouth

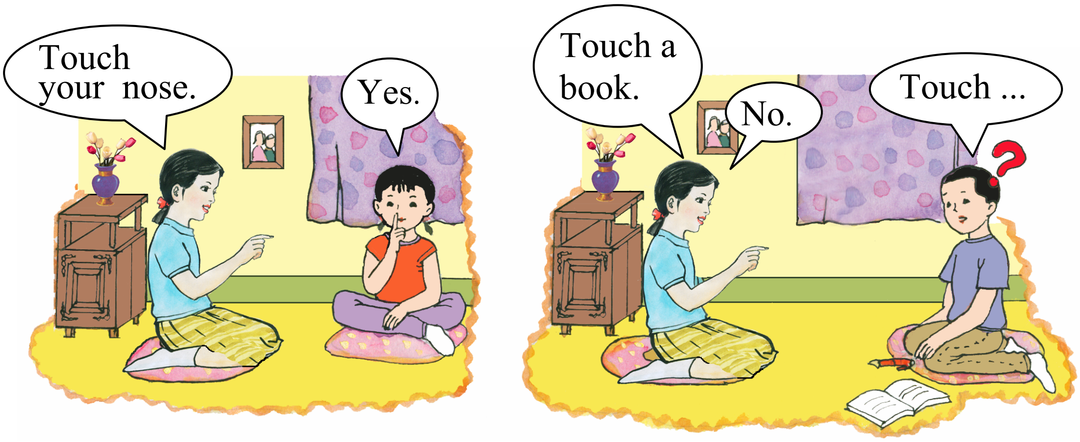
hand leg your chair lion

4. Pronounce. (발음하시오.)

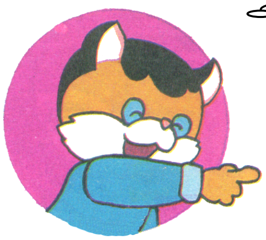
/ aɪ /	my	high	tie	kite
/ aʊ /	mouth	house	mouse	how
/ n /	nose	number	notebook	green
/ m /	moon	map	morning	make

5. Say and act in pairs. (짝을 무어서 말하고 행동하시오.)

- Touch your mouth.



Can you spell?



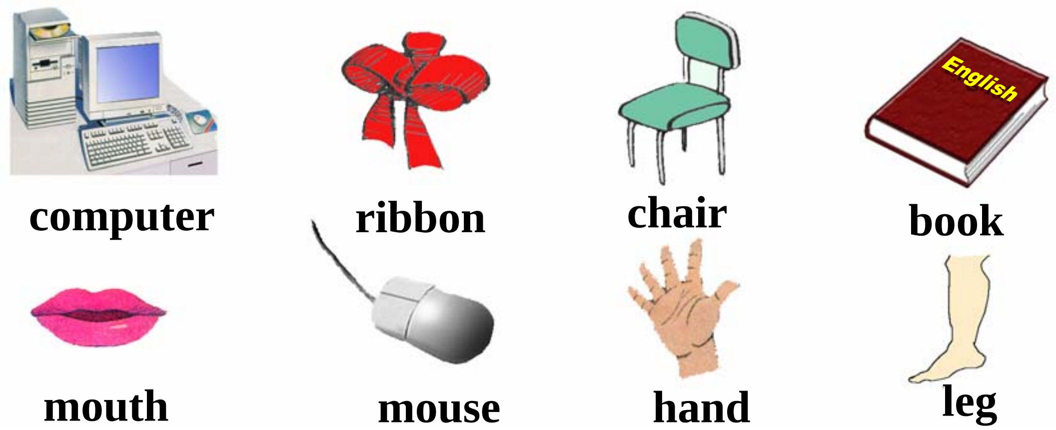
head 머리
eye 눈
nose 코
mouth 입
touch 다치다

hand 손
leg 다리
my 나의
your 너의



Supplementary Exercises

1. Ask and say in pairs. (짝을 무어 묻고 말하시오.)



- What's this in English?
- A computer.

2. Fill in the missing letters. (빠진 글자를 써넣으시오.)

he_d no_ _ _us b_ _ c_t p_n

s_eep t_g_r lio_ ba_ _-pe_

_e_k _ _air no_ _b_k t_bl_

_iger ha_d ri_b_n p_n_a p_g

3. Group and write.（같은 부류에 속하는 단어들끼리 쓰시오.）

sheep, table, mouse, bus, ribbon, mouth, chair, tiger
eye, cat, notebook, pen, pig , textbook, computer, ball
lion , nose, head, panda, desk, leg, ball-pen, hand

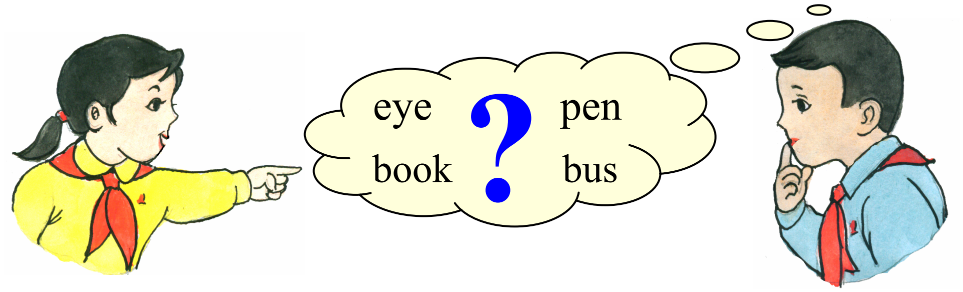
① sheep
② notebook
③ head

4. Word puzzle（단어찾기）

t	b	e	y	e	y	e	b
e	u	k	m	p	i	g	a
x	s	m	o	u	s	e	l
t	m	o	u	t	h	m	l
b	c	u	s	h	e	e	p
o	a	t	e	y	e	y	e
o	t	h	e	t	p	e	n
k	n	o	s	e	y	e	s
c	o	m	p	u	t	e	r

c	p	a	n	d	a	n	t
p	i	g	c	a	t	e	n
b	a	l	l	i	o	n	v
n	o	t	e	b	o	o	k
s	t	i	g	e	r	s	d
p	i	g	d	e	s	k	c
e	y	e	h	e	a	d	g
n	e	r	i	b	b	o	n
c	h	a	i	r	l	e	g

How many words? (몇개의 단어들이 있습니까?)



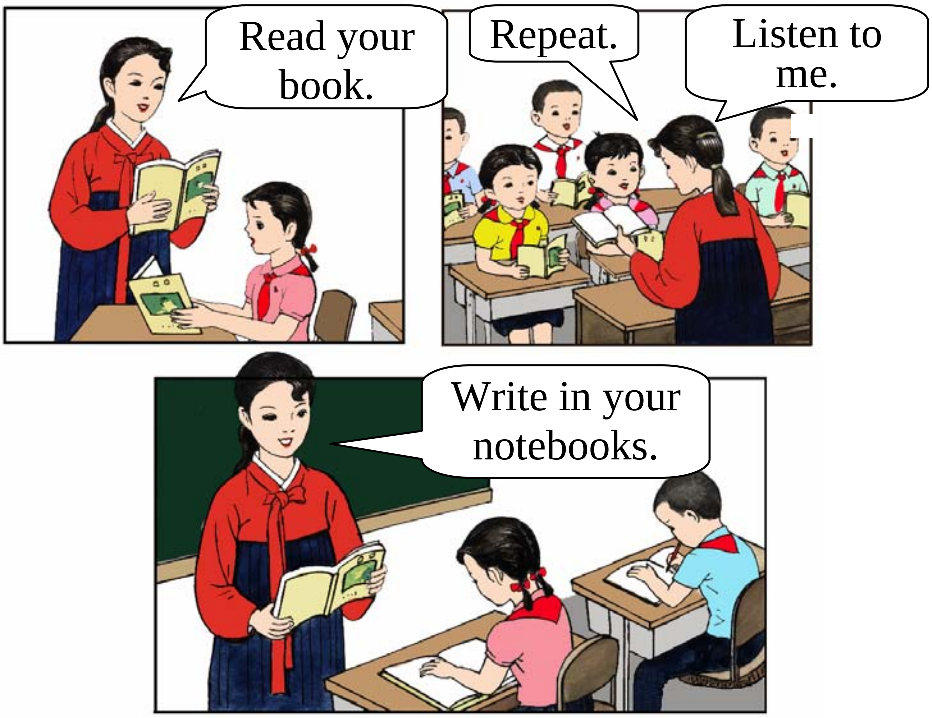
5. Make your own word puzzle.（단어수수께끼를 만드시오.）

Unit 4 Speak and write in English!



Classroom English

1. Listen and say. (듣고 말하시오.)



- Read your book.
- Listen to me.
- Repeat.
- Write in your notebooks.

2. Work in pairs and say. (짝을 무어서 말해보시오.)





3. Read and copy. (읽고 옮겨쓰시오.)

Read. Listen to me. Repeat.

Write in your notebook.

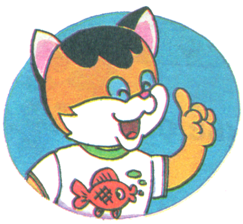
4. Pronounce. (발음하시오.)

/ l /	line	lamp	lion	listen
/ r /	room	write	ribbon	read
/ ʃ /	English	shirt	shoes	sheep
/ s /	say	sun	spell	speak

5. Match. (알맞는것끼리 짝을 무으시오.)

read		book	
listen		notebook	
write		textbook	

Can you spell?



classroom 교실 read 읽다
listen 듣다 one 하나, 1
Listen to me. 내 말을 들으시오.
repeat 반복하다
Write in your notebooks.
자기 학습장에 쓰시오.



I am a boy

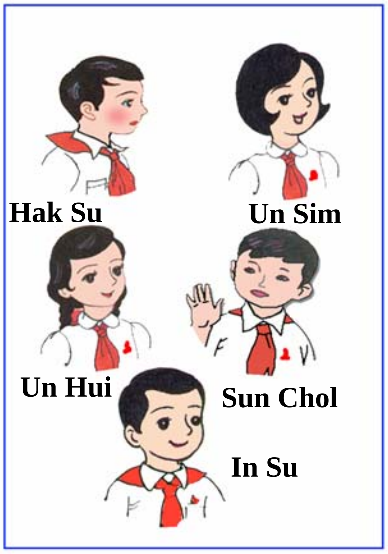
1. Listen and say. (듣고 말하시오.)

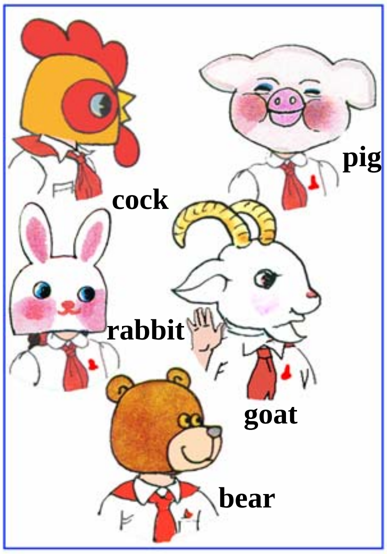


- Hello!
- I'm Myong Song.
- I'm a boy.
- I'm a schoolboy.

2. Look and say. (보고 말하시오.)

I'm …
I'm a …





3. Read and copy. (읽고 옮겨쓰시오.)

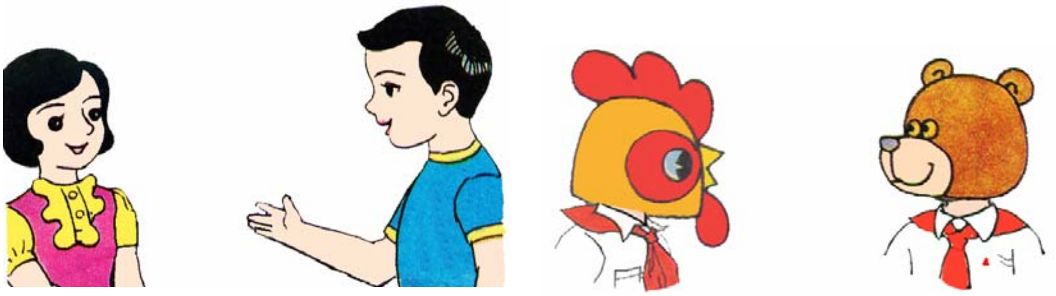
Hello. I am Su Jin.

I am a boy. I am a schoolboy.

4. Pronounce. (발음하시오.)

/ h /	home	horse	hot	hand
/ k /	cap	cat	can	basket
/ ɔɪ /	boy	coin	toy	oil
/ əʊ /	hellow	goat	yellow	coat

5. Work in pairs. Say in English. (짝을 무어 영어로 말해 보시오.)



Can you spell?

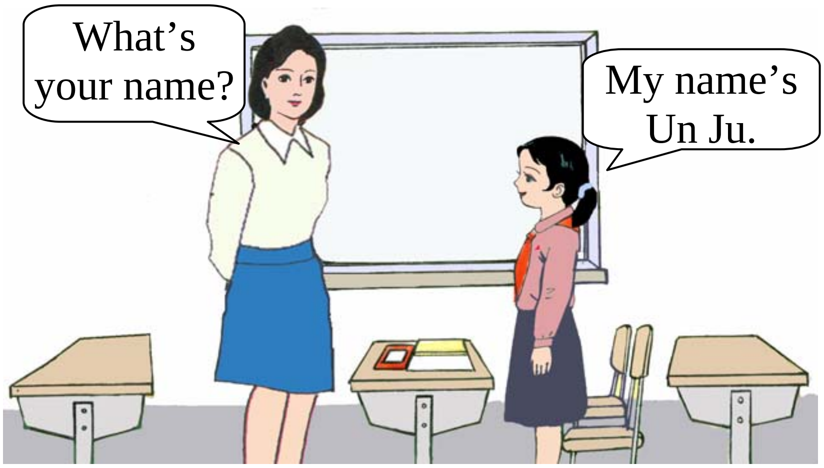


hello 애! 여!
I'm . . . (=I am ...) 나는 …이다
boy 소년 schoolboy 남학생
two 둘, 2 cock 수닭
rabbit 토끼 bear 곰



What’s your name?

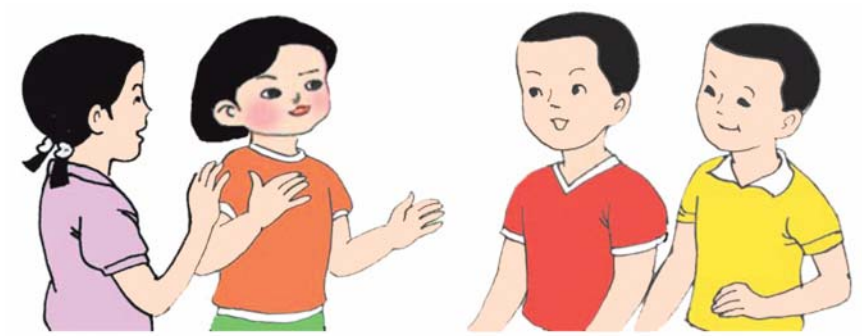
1. Listen and say. (듣고 말하시오.)



- Good morning!
- What’s your name?
- My name’s Un Ju.
- How are you?
- Fine, thank you.

2. Look and say. (보고 말하시오.)

Sun Ok Jong Hui Chung Il Ho Rim



3. Match. (짝을 무으시오.)

① Good morning. ② What's your name? ③ How are you?	I'm Sun Mi. Fine, thank you. Good morning.

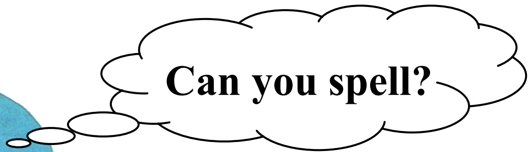
4. Write. (쓰시오.)

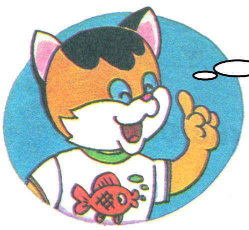
What's your name?

How are you? Thank you.

5. Pronounce. (발음하시오.)

/ f /	fat	fish	four	fine
/ v /	voice	violin	very	five
/ θ /	think	thank	thing	three



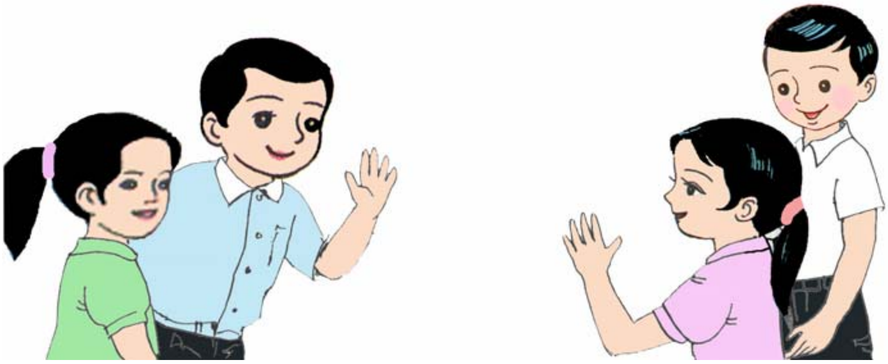


good morning 안녕하십니까
name 이름 is …이다
What's . . . = What is . . . 무엇인가?
How are you? 안녕하니?
Fine, thank you. 덕분에 건강해.
three 셋, 3



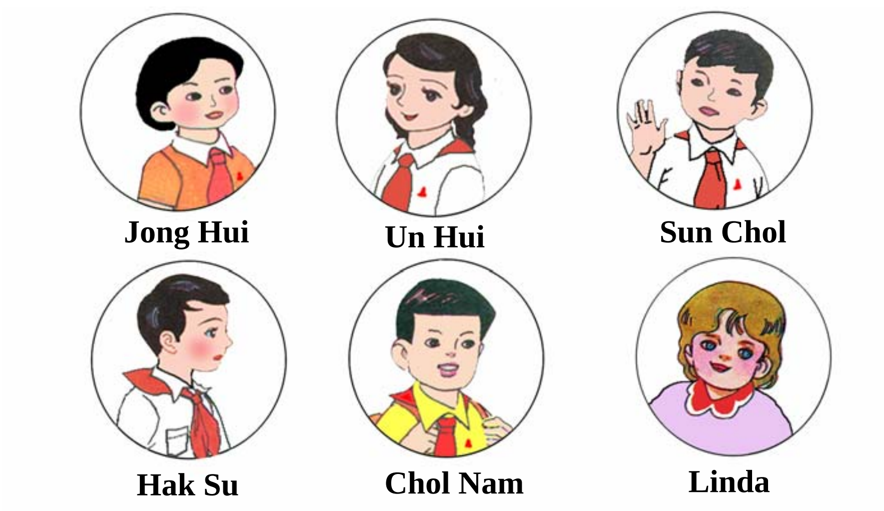
You are a girl

1. Listen and say. (듣고 말하시오.)



- Hello, Un Ju.
  Your name's Un Ju.
- You're a girl.
  You're a schoolgirl.

2. Look and say. (보고 말하시오.)



- You're Jong Hui.
- Your name's Jong Hui.
- You're a girl / schoolgirl.

3. Write. (쓰시오.)

Your name's Un Ju.

You're a schoolgirl.

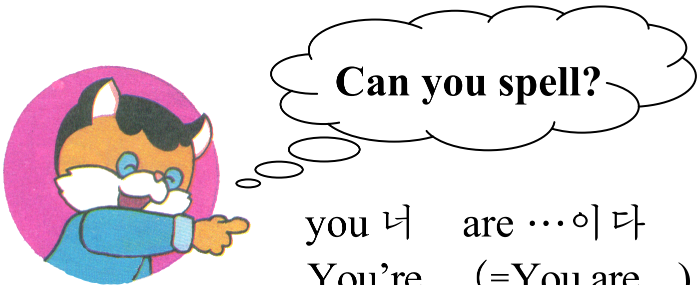
4. Say. (말하시오.)

- Hello!
- You're ...
- Your name's ...
- I'm ...
- My name's ...
- How are ...
- Fine, ...

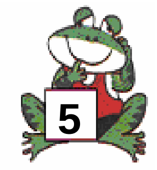


5. Pronounce. (발음하시오.)

/jɔ:/	your	yours	yourself	
/ju:/	you	unit	music	youth
/ɑ:/	are	arm	car	farm



you 너 are …이다
You're ... (=You are ...) 너는 …이다 girl 소녀
schoolgirl 녀학생 four 넷, 4



This is Miss Kim

1. Listen and say. (듣고 말하시오.)



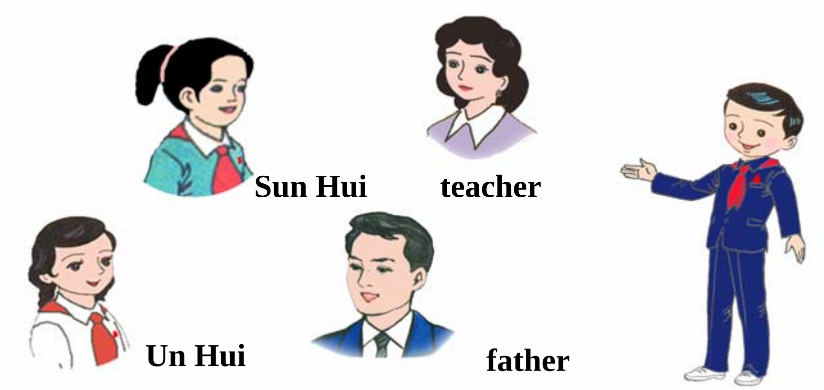
- This is Miss Kim.
  She's my teacher.
- Miss Kim, this is my father.
- Hello, Mr Ri.
- This girl's my friend.
  She's Un Ju.

2. Match. (짝을 맞추시오.)

① This is Miss Kim.	a. She's my friend.
② This is Un Ju.	b. He's a worker.
③ This is my father.	c. She's my teacher.

3. How many sentences can you make? (몇개의 문장을 만들수 있습니까?)

This is your / my …
She's …



4. Write. (쓰시오)

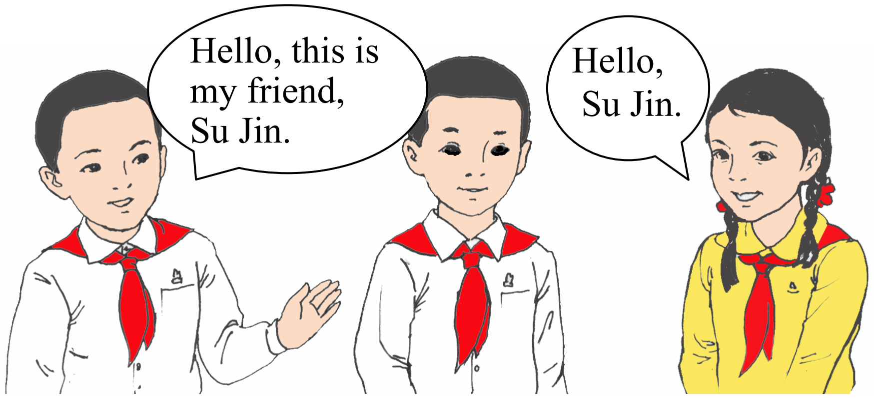
This is Miss Kim.

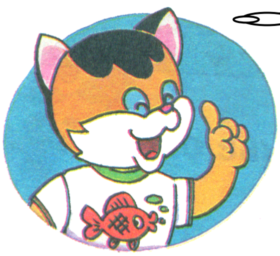
She's my teacher.

5. Pronounce. (발음하시오.)

/ð/	this	that	father	mother
/tʃ/	teacher	chalk	chocolate	chair
/dʒ/	badge	age	jet	joke

6. Work in group and say. (조를 무어 말하시오.)





Can you spell?

this 이사람, 이분, 이애, 이것
Miss 처녀선생님 she 그 녀자
teacher 선생, 교원 father 아버지
friend 친한 동무, 벗 five 다섯, 5
worker 로동자



What’s this in English?

1. Listen and say. (듣고 말하시오.)



1

- What’s this in English?
- A classroom.
- A classroom?
- Yes, a classroom.

2

- What’s that in English?
- It ’s a bag.
- A bag?
- No, sorry. A chair.

2. Write. (쓰시오.)

What’s that in English? A bag.

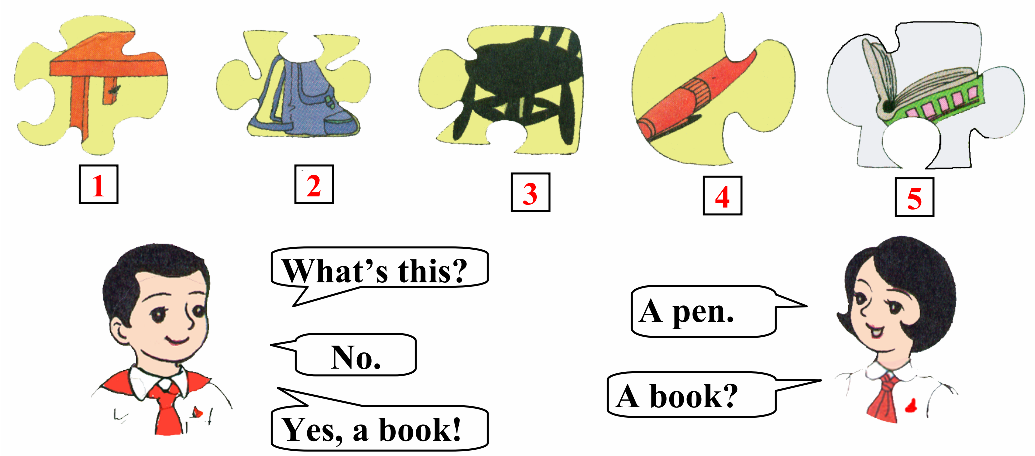
A classroom. No, sorry. A chair.

3. Look and make sentences. (그림을 보고 문장들을 만드시오.)

A: ……….. this in English?
B: ……………. textbook.
A: No, what's ……………?
B: ……………. a bag .
A: ………… , it's a bag.

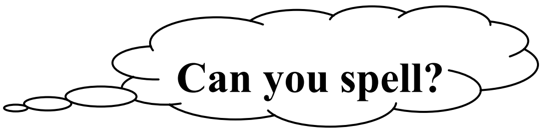


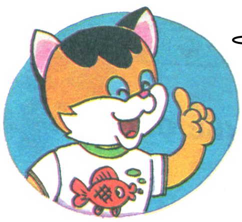
4. Ask and say in pairs. (짝을 무어 묻고 말하시오.)



5. Number. (수자를 맞추시오.)

1	that	4	가방	7	in English	10	영어로
2	Sorry.	5	여섯, 6	8	six	11	저것
3	bag	6	선생, 교원	9	teacher	12	미안합니다.



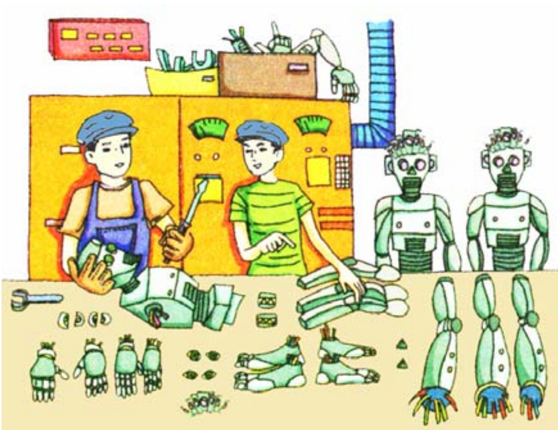


in English 영어로 — that 저것은, 저것
bag 가방 — sorry 미안하다
six 여섯, 6 — no 아니요, 아니다
yes 예



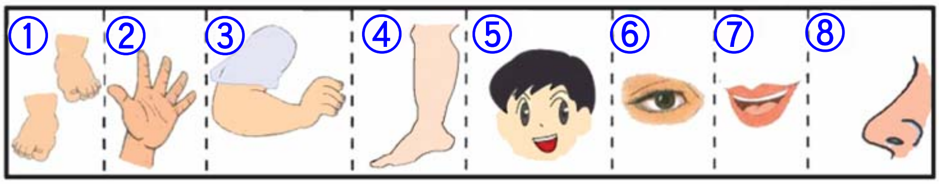
What are these?

1. Listen and say. (듣고 말하시오.)



A: What are these ?
Legs?
B: No, they're arms.
A: Yes, they're arms.
What are these?
B: They're eyes.
These are feet.
A: Feet?
B: Yes.
A: Legs, eyes and feet.

2. Match. (짝을 맞추시오.)



head	nose	eye	mouth	hand	leg	feet	arm

3. Write. (쓰시오.)

What are these? Legs.

They're arms. These are feet.

4. Make sentences. (문장을 만드시오.)

a, an, are, is, these, this, what, these are

① What'<u>s</u> this?
This is ________ arm.

② What's ________?
It's ____________ hand.

③ What ________ these?
____________ are feet.

④ ____________ are these?
____________ feet.

5. Work in pairs and say. (짝을 무어 말하시오.)

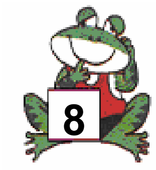
This is an / my arm.
These are my / your arms.
Touch your / my head.



(head, eye, mouth, desk, chair, pen, leg, feet, hand)



these 이것들(this의 복수)
they 그들은, 그들, 그것들은
feet 발들(foot의 복수)
arm 팔
an 하나의
seven 일곱, 7



She is very kind

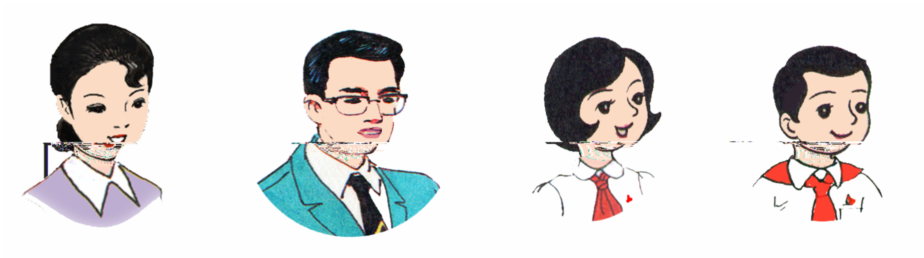
1. Listen and say. (듣고 말하시오.)



Miss Ri is our teacher.
She’s our English teacher.
She’s very kind.
We all love her.
We all like English.

2. Look and say. (보고 말하시오.)

How many sentences ...? (모두 몇개의 문장을 …?)



Miss Kang Mr Kim Un Sim In Su

- Miss Kang’s our / my / your teacher.
- She / Un Sim’s very kind.
- Un Sim and In Su like English.

3. Write. (쓰시오.)

She's very kind. We all love her.

We all like English.

4. Fill in the blanks. (빈 칸을 채우시오.)

her	our	very	love	I	like	kind	is

① Miss Han's our teacher.
② __ ____ English.
③ She's __ ____ .
④ We all __ ____ .

5. Make sentences. (문장들을 만드시오.)

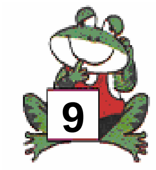
- is, your, She, teacher, English
- kind, is, very, Miss Ri
- We, English, like, all





Do you know?

our 우리의
kind 친절한
love 사랑(존경)하다
her 그 녀자를
we 우리는, 우리
all 모두
like 좋아하다
eight 여덟, 8



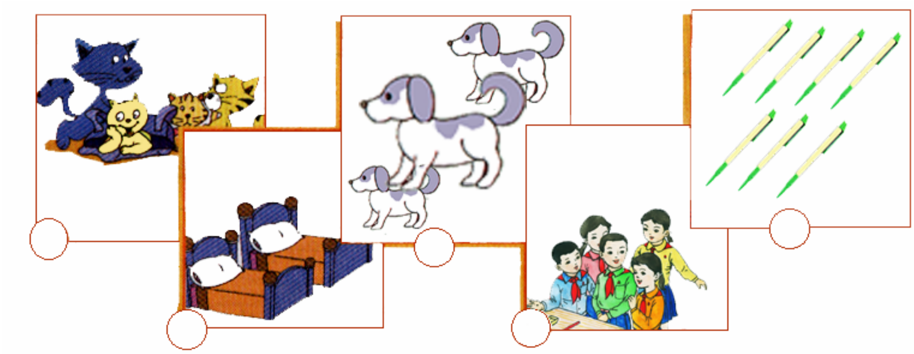
How many desks are there?

1. Listen and say. (듣고 말하시오.)



- How many desks are there?
  There are ten desks.
- How many girls are there?
  There are five girls.

2. Look and say. (보고 말하시오.)



- How many ……….. are there?
- There are ………… .

3. Write. (쓰시오.)

How many desks are there?

There are ten desks.

4. Ask and say in pairs. (짝을 무어 묻고 말하시오.)



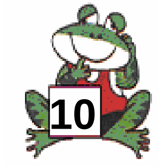
5. Match. (짝을 맞추시오.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
five	four	eight	ten	seven	nine	one	six	three	two



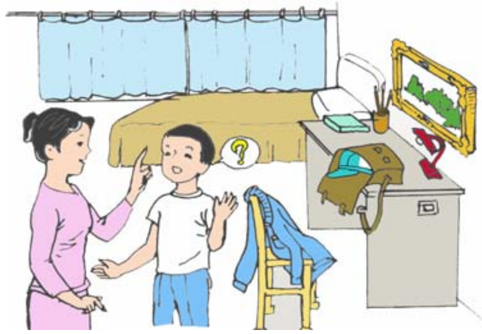
Do you know?

How many 몇개의, 몇개
there are ... …이 있다
nine 아홉, 9
ten 열, 10
eleven 열하나, 11
girl 소녀, 처녀



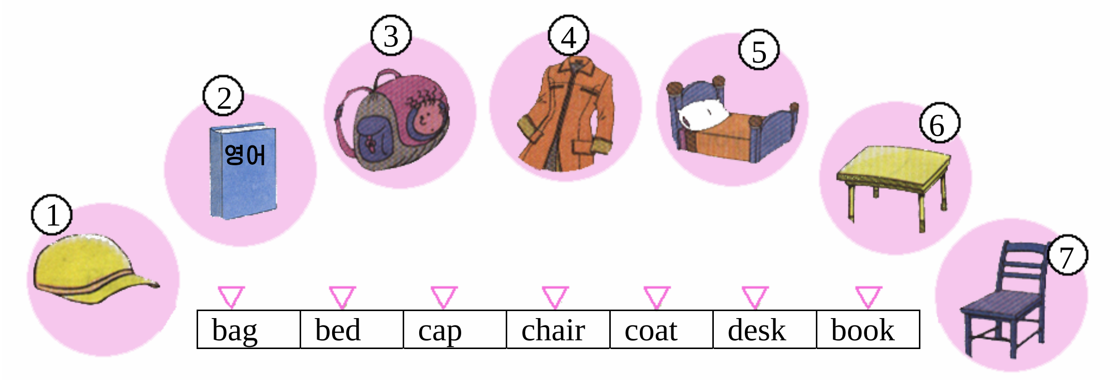
Where's my coat ?

1. Listen and say. (듣고 말하시오.)



- Mum, where's my coat?
- It's on the chair.
- Thank you.
  Where's my cap?
- It's in the bag.
- Thank you, Mum.

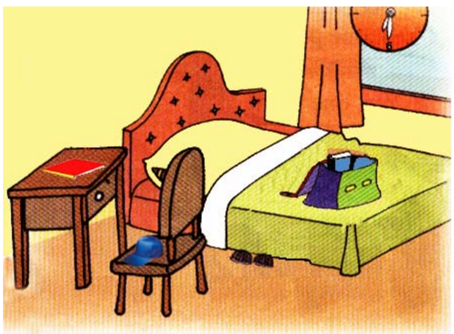
2. Match. (짝을 맞추시오.)



bag	bed	cap	chair	coat	desk	book

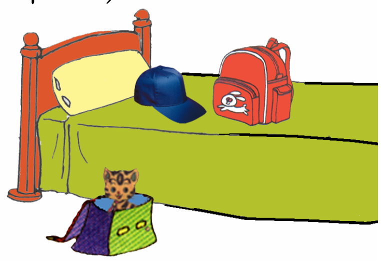
3. Complete the sentences. (문장을 완성하시오.)

- The bag is ________ the bed.
- The red book _____ ____ _____ desk.
- The cap _____ ______ _____ chair.
- The blue book ____ ____ _____ bag.



4. Look and say. (그림을 보고 말하시오.)

1) Where's your cap?
2) Where's the cat?
3) Where's your bag?

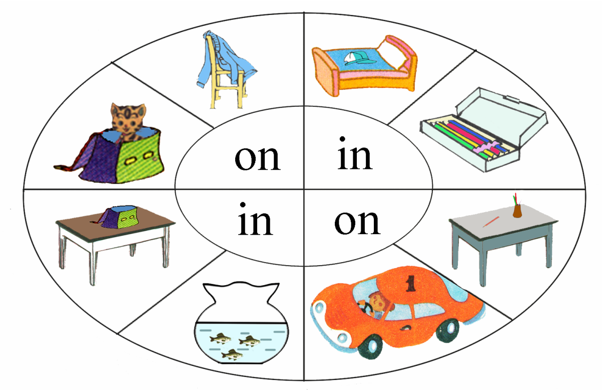


5. Write. (쓰시오.)

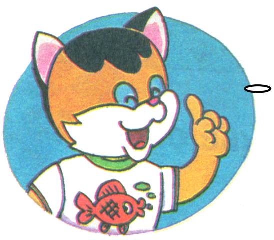
Where's my coat? On the chair.

Where's my cap? It's in the bag.

6. Match. (짝을 맞추시오.)



1) on the chair
2) in the bag
3) on the desk
4) on the bed
5) in the car



Do you know?

mum 엄마	coat 옷
on 우에	in 안에
cap 모자	bed 침대
blue 푸른	red 붉은
It 그것	It's … 그것은 …이다

Where's... = Where is … 어디에 … 있니?



English alphabet (Writing-style)

1. Write. (쓰시오.)

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg

Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll Mm Nn

Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt

Uu Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz

head computer ribbon chair

table mouth fish tiger

your bag like jump arm

English teacher feet eye

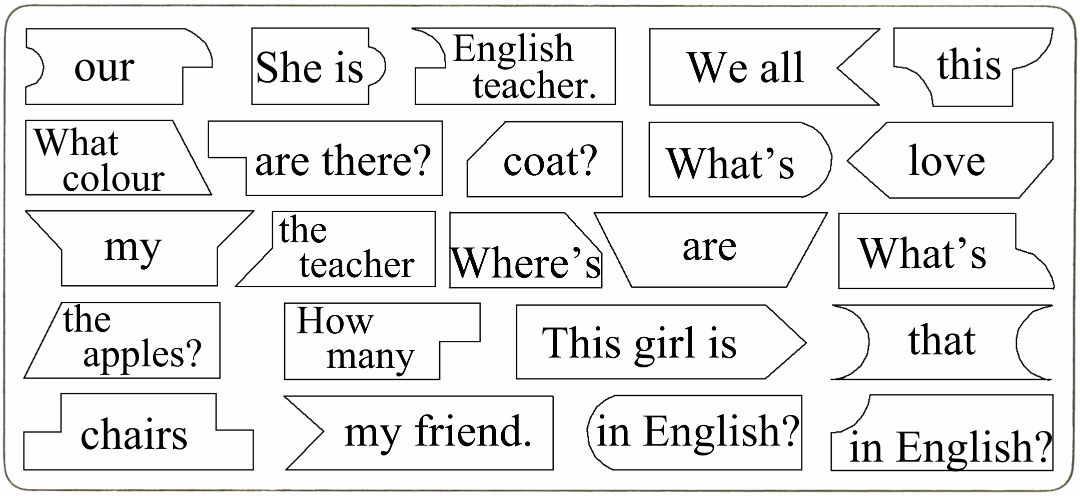
Read your book, please.

How are you? Fine, thank you.

2. Think and write. (글자가 들어있는 단어를 생각하여 쓰시오.)



3. Make sentences. Who is the first? (문장을 만드시오. 누가 제일 먼저 만들었는가요?)

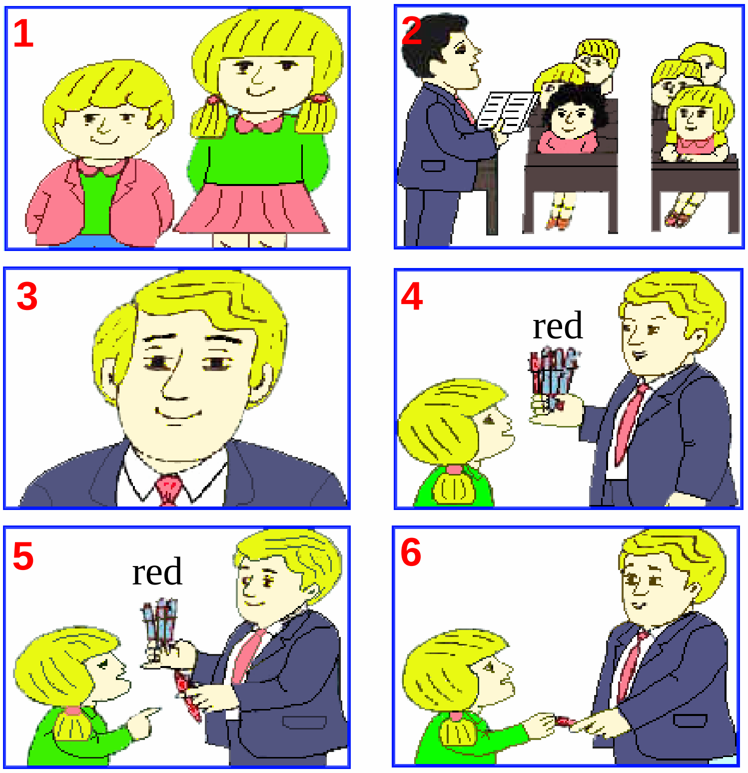


Unit 5

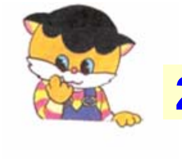
Part 2 Listen and Repeat

Meet Sandy and Sue

1. Listen, repeat and act



Narrator:	Meet Sandy and Sue!
	This is Sue's class.
	Her teacher's Mr Crisp.
Mr Crisp:	Which is your pen, Sue?
Sue:	The red pen, sir.
Mr Crisp:	Here you are, Sue.
Sue:	Thank you, sir.



2. Drill

1) Number drill

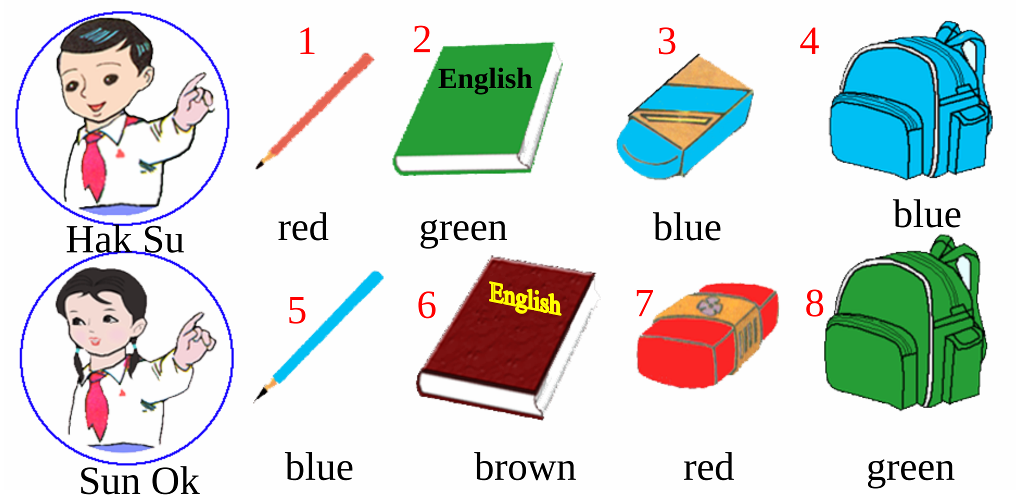
Count up to 8 on your fingers.

2) Pronunciation drill

/p/ pen pig pan   /t/ table ten tank

/b/ back bag bar   /d/ desk day date

3) Pattern drill



-Which is Hak Su's pencil?
The red pencil.

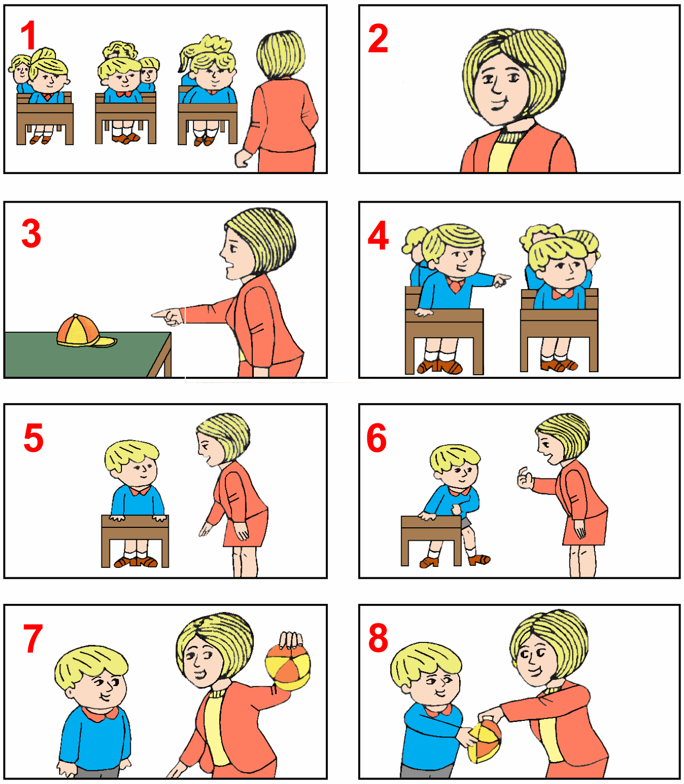
-Whose is the red pencil?
The red pencil is Hak Su's.

4) A game



Unit 6 Sandy's class

1. Listen, repeat and act



Narrator:	This is Sandy's class. His teacher's Miss Williams.
Miss Williams:	Whose is this cap?
Tom:	It's Sandy's, Miss Williams.
Miss Williams:	Sandy!
Sandy:	Yes, Miss Williams.
Miss Williams:	Come here, please.
Sandy:	Yes, Miss Williams.
Miss Williams:	Is this your cap?
Sandy:	Yes, it is.
Miss Williams:	Here you are, Sandy. Sit down, please.
Sandy:	Thank you, Miss Williams.



2. Drill

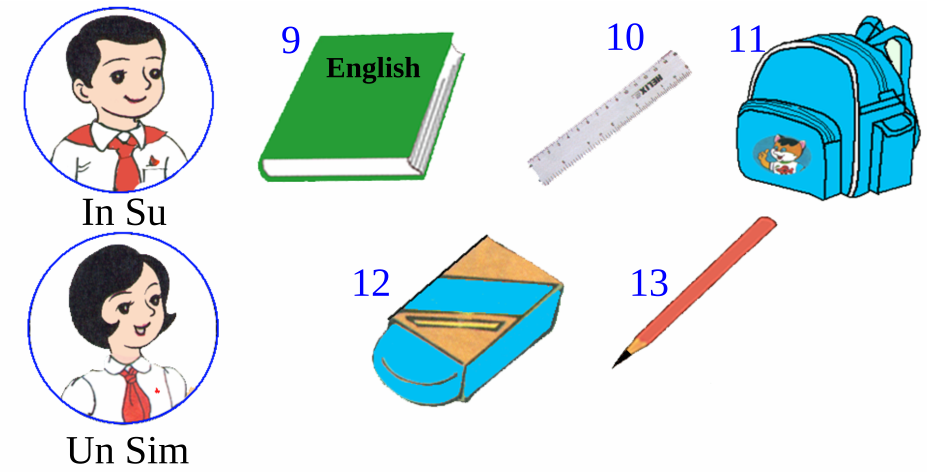
1) Number drill

Count up the numbers 9—13 in order.

2) Pronunciation drill

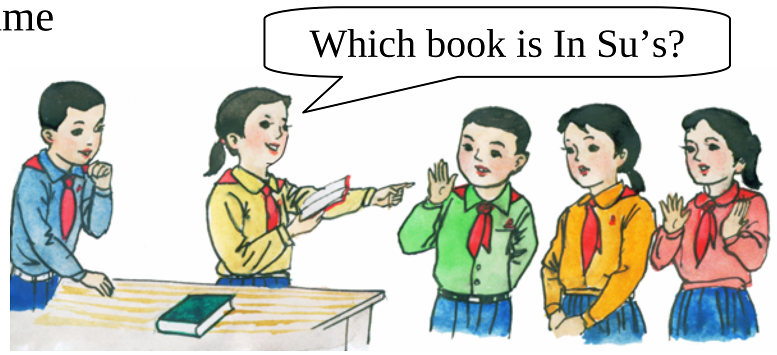
/k/	key	look	kite	/f/	fat	family	flag
/g/	green	frog	grass	/v/	five	van	seven

3) Pattern drill



- Whose is this green book? It's In Su's.
- Which book is In Su's? The green book.
- Is this In Su's book? Yes, it is.
- Is In Su's book green? Yes, it is.

4) A game



Unit 7 Kick the ball

1. Listen, repeat and act



Tom:	Kick the ball, Sandy!
Sandy:	All right, Tom.
Tom:	Look, Sandy!
Mr Crisp:	Oh!
Sandy:	Sorry, Mr Crisp.
Mr Crisp:	It's all right, Sandy.
	Whose is this ball?
	Is this your ball, Tom?
Tom:	No, it isn't.
Mr Crisp:	Is this your ball, Sandy?
Sandy:	Yes, it is.



2. Drill

1) Number drill

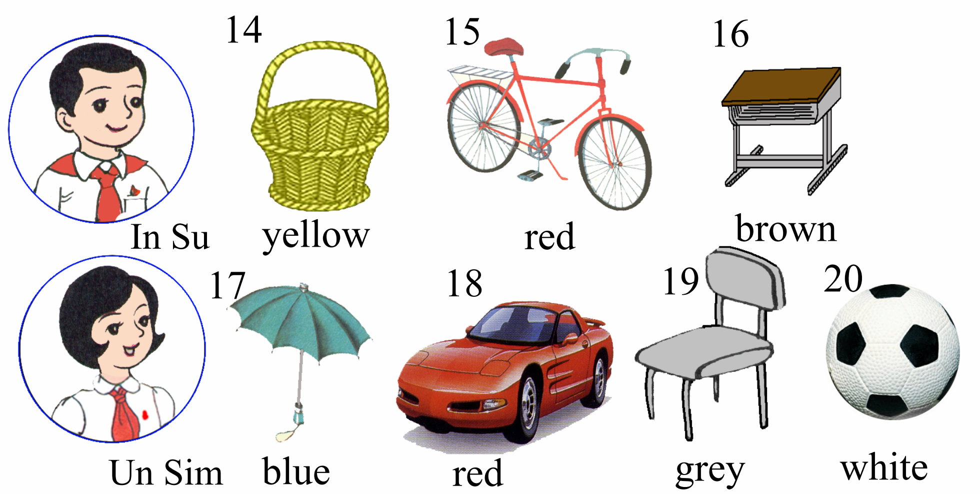
Count up the numbers 14—20 in order.

2) Pronunciation drill

/s/ sea sit sick /ʃ/ ship sheep shirt

/z/ zoo zero zebra /ʒ/ pleasure measure

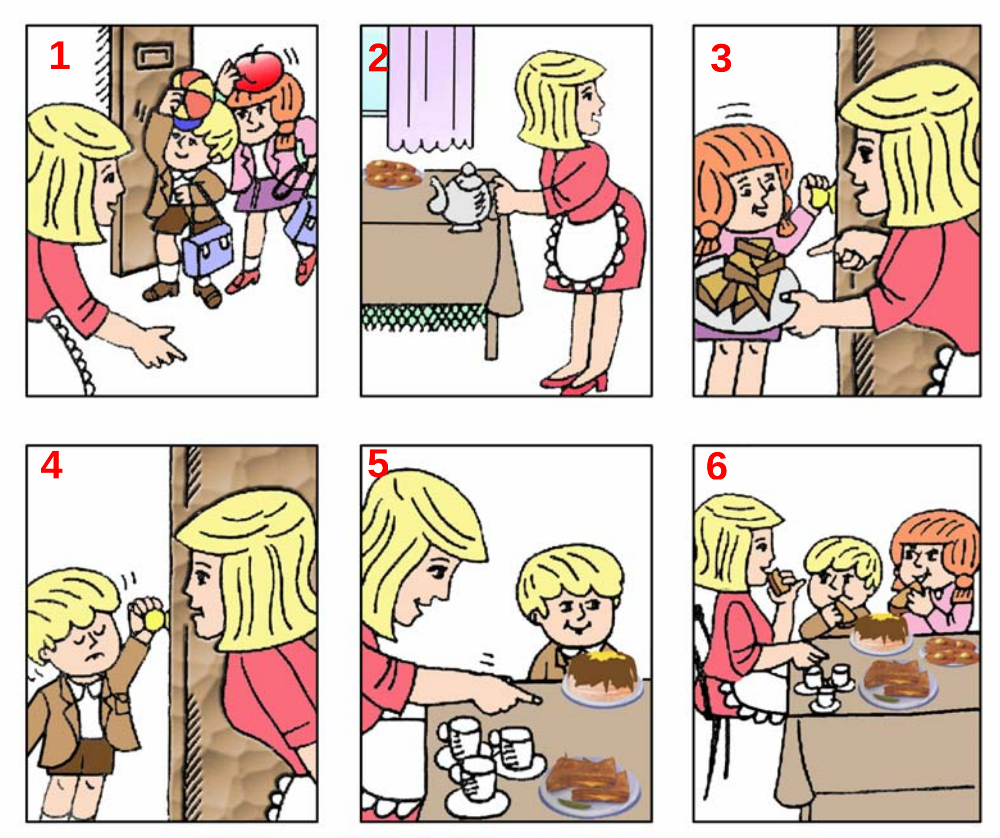
3) Pattern drill



- Is the yellow basket Un Sim's/ In Su's?
  No, it isn't./ Yes, it is.
- Is In Su's basket red/ yellow?
  No, it isn't./ Yes, it is.
- Is the yellow basket Un Sim's?
  No, it isn't. It's In Su's.
- Whose is the yellow basket?
  It's In Su's.
- Which basket is In Su's?
  The yellow basket.

Unit 8 Are you hungry?

1. Listen, repeat and act



Mother:	Hullo, Sandy! Hullo, Sue!
Children:	Hullo, Mum!
Mother:	Tea’s ready. Are you hungry, Sue?
Sue:	Yes, I am.
Mother:	Are you hungry, Sandy?
Sandy:	No, I’m not. What’s for tea?
Mother:	Look. Are you hungry now , Sandy?
Sandy:	Oh, yes, I’m very hungry.



2. Drill

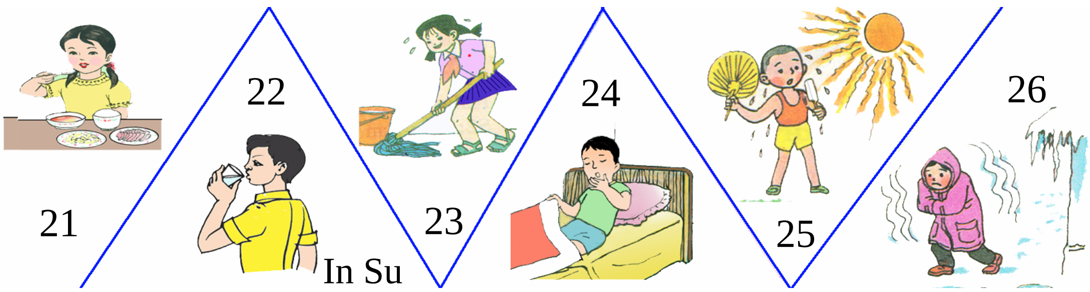
1) Number drill

Count up the numbers 21－26 in order.

2) Pronunciation drill

/ʧ/	switch	peach	match	/m/	some	moon	morning
/ʤ/	jump	job	badge	/n/	name	nose	neck
/h/	hot	high	hat	/ŋ/	sing	driving	song

3) Pattern drill



- Is In Su thirsty/ hungry?   No, he isn't.
- Is In Su hungry or thirsty? He isn't hungry. He's thirsty.
- Are you thirsty/ hungry?   No, I'm not. / Yes, I am.
- Are you hungry or thirsty? I'm not thirsty. I'm hungry.

4) A joke

A: Who can spell the word *banana*?

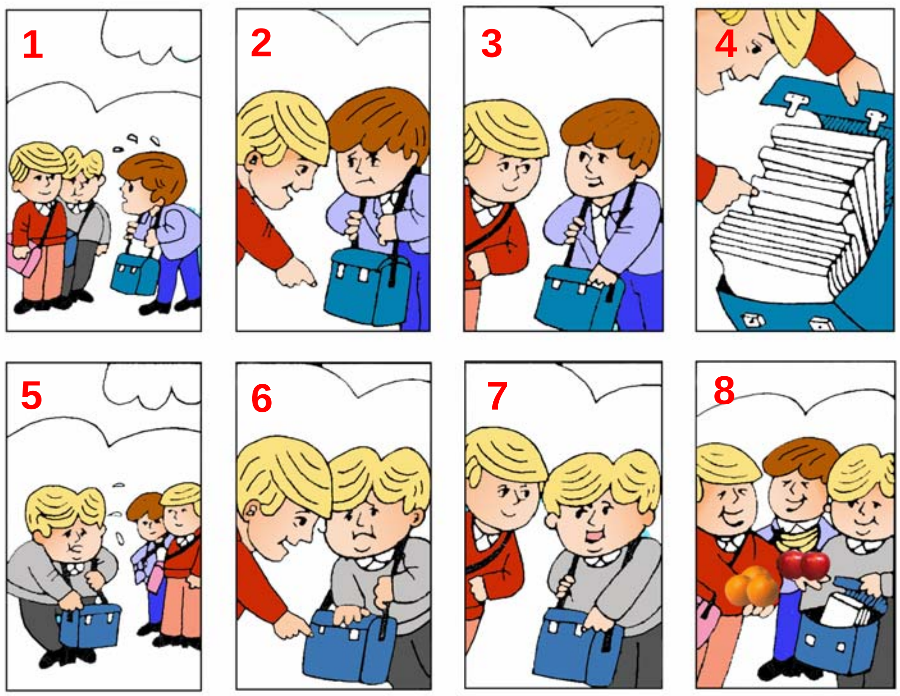
B: I can.

C: Me too. But I don't know when to stop. Banananananana ...



Unit 9 My bag's heavy

1. Listen, repeat and act



Sandy:	My bag's heavy.
Tom:	What's in it, Sandy?
Sandy:	Open it and see.
Tom:	Six books and six exercise-books!
Billy:	My bag's heavy, too.
Tom:	What's in it, Billy?
Billy:	Open it and see!
Tom:	One book, two apples, three oranges and a banana!



2. Drill

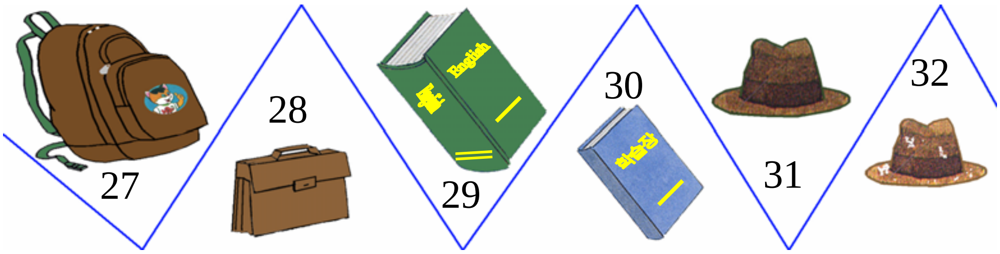
1) Number drill

Count up the numbers 27－32 in order.

2) Pronunciation drill

/θ/	thing	third	three	/w/	wet	where	/l/	let	lake
/ð/	then	this	that	/j/	yet	yes		yellow	

3) Pattern drill



- Is the brown schoolbag light/ heavy?
  No, it isn't. / Yes, it is.
- Is the brown schoolbag heavy or light?
  It isn't light. It's heavy.
- What about the schoolbag? The schoolbag's heavy.
- What is it?
  It's a heavy schoolbag.
  It's a heavy brown schoolbag.

4) A riddle



They are twin brothers.
One is on the right.
And one is on the left.
But they never see each other.
What are they?

Unit 10 There's a man at the door

1. Listen, repeat and act



	(A doorbell rings.)
Sue:	There's a man at the door, Dad.
Father:	Who is it, Sue? Open the door!
Sue:	It's the postman, Dad.
Postman:	Good morning, Sue.
Sue:	Good morning, postman.
Postman:	There's a letter for your mother. And there's a letter for your father.
Sue:	Thank you. Dad! There's a letter for mum, and there's a letter for you.
Father:	This isn't a letter! It's a bill!



2. Drill

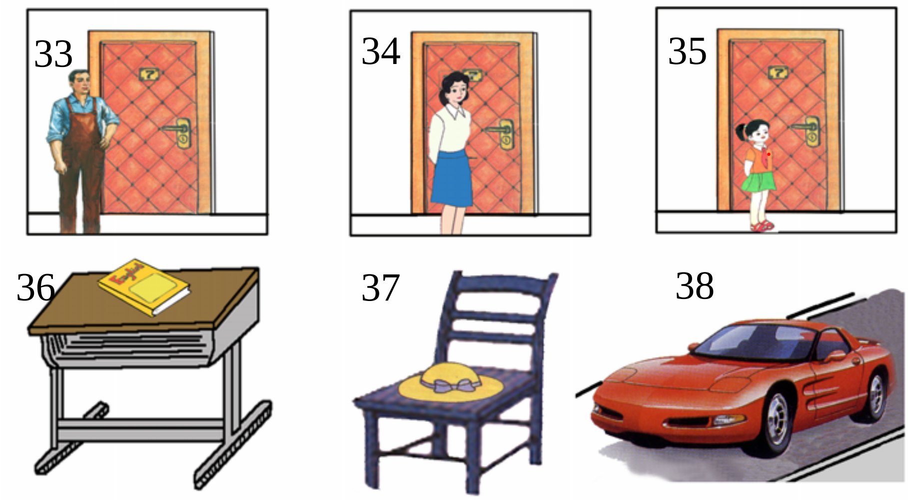
1) Number drill

Count up the numbers 33—38 in order.

2) Pronunciation drill

/i:/	me	green	bee	/e/	leg	desk	men
/ɪ/	it	pig	big	/æ/	bag	cap	man
/ɜ:/	bird	girl	her	/ə/	teacher	mother	about

3) Pattern drill



- Is there a woman /man at the door?
  No, there isn't. / Yes, there is.
- Is he a postman /a worker? No, he isn't. / Yes, he is.
- Is there a woman at the door?
  There isn't a woman at the door.
  There's a man at the door.
- Is he a postman? He isn't a postman. He's a worker.
- Who's at the door? There's a man at the door.
  Tell me about him. He's a worker.

Unit 11 Are your hands clean?

1. Listen, repeat and act



Mother:	Are your hands clean, Sandy?
Sandy:	Yes, my hands are clean, Mum.
Mother:	Show me your hands, Sandy. Your hands aren't clean. They're very dirty! Go and wash your hands at once.
Sandy:	All right, Mum.
Mother:	Are your hands clean now, Sandy?
Sandy:	Yes, they are, Mum.
Mother:	Sandy! Look at my nice clean towel!



2. Drill

1) Number drill

Count up the numbers 39—46 in order.

2) Pronunciation drill

/ʌ/ sum mum sun /ɒ/ box dog cock

/ɑ:/ car park hard /ɔ:/ sport short horse

3) Pattern drill



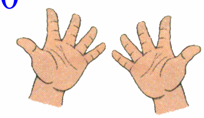
Un Hui

39

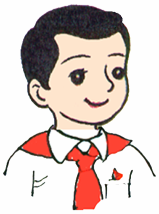


Her exercise book is new.

40



Her hands are clean.



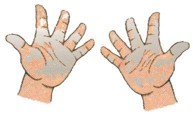
In Su

41



His exercise book is old.

42



His hands are dirty.

43



mother's shoes /small

44



father's shoes /big

45



light book

46



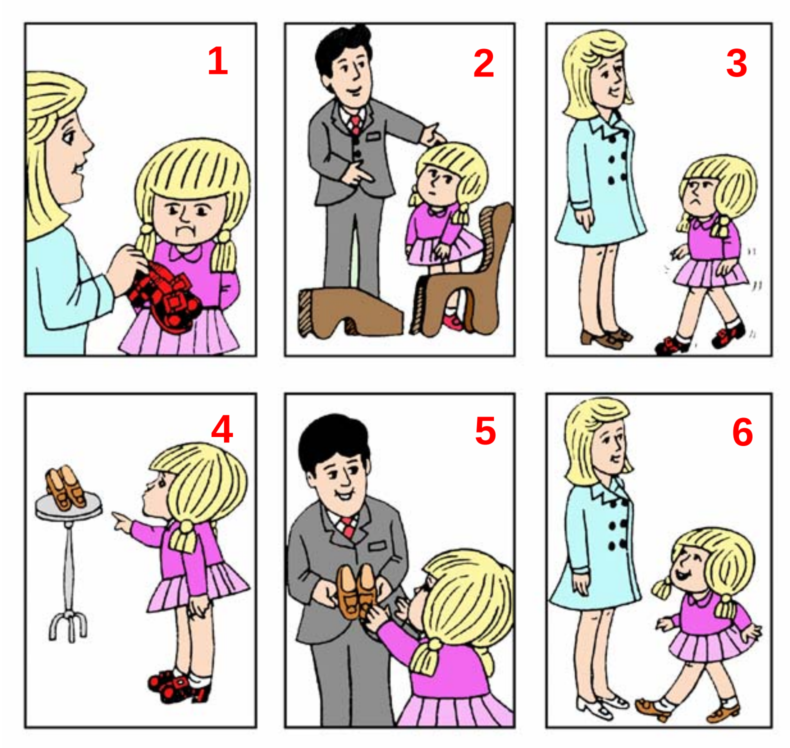
heavy books

- Are Un Hui's hands dirty? No, they aren't.
- Are Un Hui's hands clean? Yes, they are.
- Are Un Hui's hands clean or dirty?

  Her hands aren't dirty. Her hands are clean.

Unit 12 These shoes are nice

1. Listen, repeat and act



Mother:	These shoes are nice.
	Try on these shoes, Sue.
Salesman:	Sit down here, please.
Mother:	How are they, Sue?
Sue:	They're very tight, Mum.
	Oh, Mum! Look at those shoes.
	Those are pretty shoes.
Salesman:	Here you are, young lady.
Mother:	How are they, Sue?
Sue:	They're just right!



2. Drill

1) Number drill

Count up the numbers 47－55 in order.

2) Pronunciation drill

/ʊ/	book	good	foot	/eɪ/	cake	game	lake
/u:/	food	room	fool	/aɪ/	bike	time	rice
				/ɔɪ/	boy	toy	soy

3) Pattern drill

47 

This apple is nice.

48 

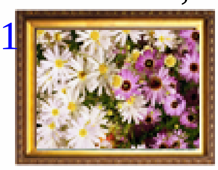
This apple is nice, too.

49 

These apples are nice.

50 

This picture is beautiful.

51 

This picture is beautiful, too.

52 

These pictures are beautiful.

53 

This is a new basketball.

54 

This is a new football, too.

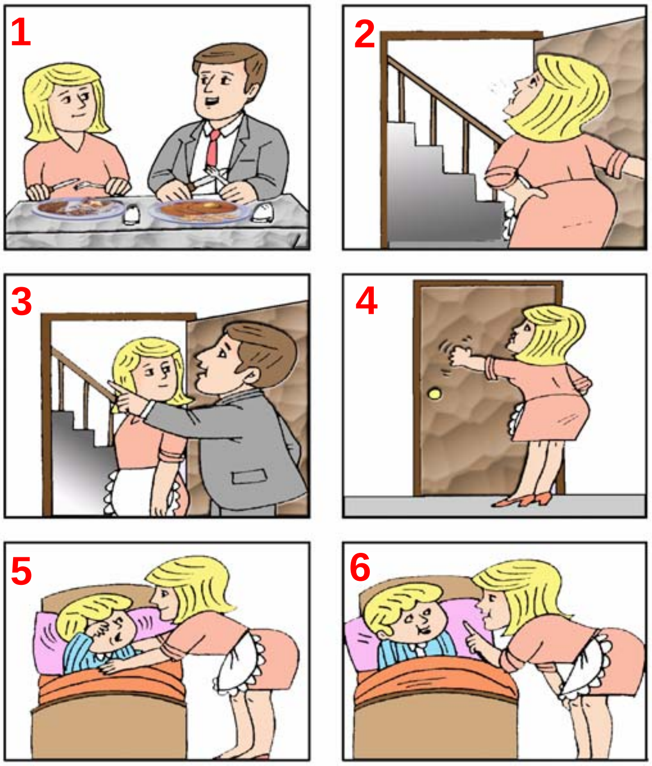
55 

These are new balls.

- Is this apple nasty / nice? No, it isn't. / Yes, it is.
- Are these apples nasty/ nice?
  No, they aren't. / Yes, they are.
- Are those nasty apples?
  Those aren't nasty apples. Those are nice apples.

Unit 13 It's a holiday!

1. Listen, repeat and act



Father:	The children are very quiet this morning , Betty.
Mother:	Sandy! Sue! Breakfast's ready.
Father:	Go upstairs and see, Betty.
	Perhaps they're still asleep.
Mother:	Wake up, Sandy!
	It's eight o'clock.
Sandy:	(sleepily) Eh?
Mother:	Wake up! You're late.
Sandy:	No, I'm not, Mum.
	The school's shut today. It's a holiday!
Mother:	Lazybones!



2. Drill

1) Number drill

Count up the numbers 56－63 in order.

2) Pronunciation drill

/əʊ/	coat	road	cold	/ɪə/	dear	hear	beer
/aʊ/	how	brown	cow	/eə/	care	share	chair

3) Pattern drill

56 

The teacher's old.

57 

They're old men.

58 

The actress is beautiful.

59 

They are beautiful women.

60 

The man is fat.

61 

They are fat men.

62 

The dog's clever.

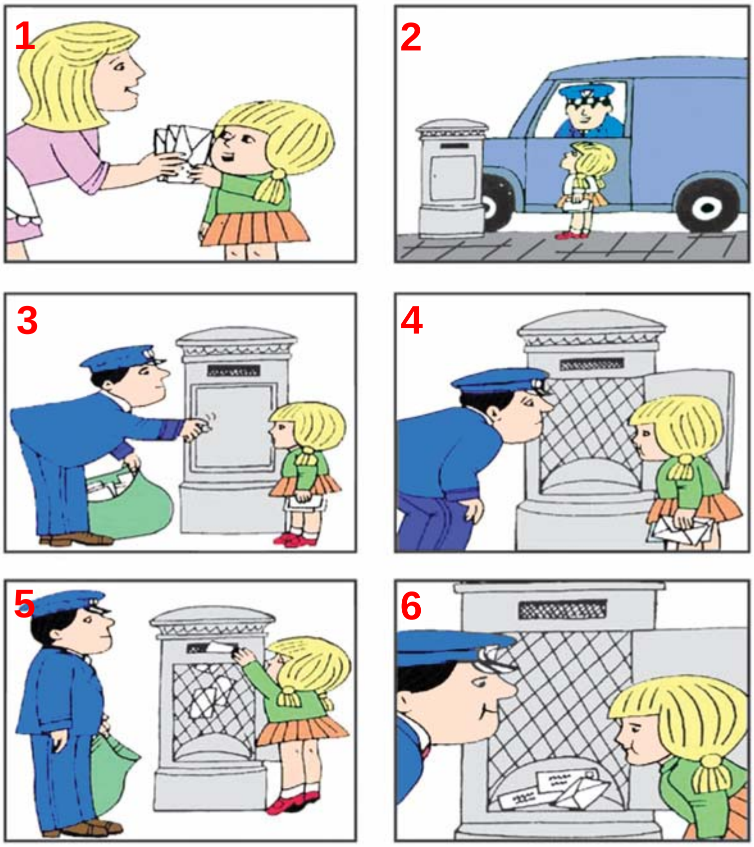
63 

They're clever animals.

- Is the teacher old?
  Look at him. He isn't young. He's old.
- Tell me about the teacher. Look at him. He's an old man.
- Who is the old man? The old man is a teacher.

Unit 14 There are some letters

1. Listen, repeat and act



Mother:	Post these letters for me please, Sue.
Sue:	OK, Mum. Good morning, postman.
Postman:	Good morning, Sue. How are you today?
Sue:	Fine, thanks. Are there any letters in the letter-box this morning?
Postman:	No, there aren't any letters here.
Sue:	Just a minute. There are some letters in the letter-box now.
Postman:	Thank you, Sue.



2. Drill

1) Number drill

Count up the numbers 64—69 in order.

2) Pronunciation drill

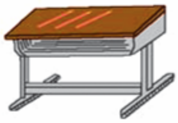
/ʊə/ cure sure

/ts/ meets prints

/dz/ finds sends

3) Pattern drill

64  in 

65  on 

66  on 

67  in 

68  near 

69  near 

- Are there any children in the playground? No, there aren't.
- Are the children in the playground? No, they aren't.
- Are there any children in the playground?
  There aren't any children in the playground.
  There are some in the classroom.
- Are the children in the playground or in the classroom?
  The children aren't in the playground.
  They're in the classroom.

Part 3 Think and Say in English

Unit 15

Introduction

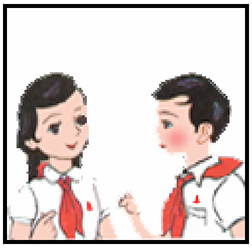
Learn English for Korea!

1. *Your ideas:* How can you learn English?

Look at the pictures. Can you learn English like this?
Write yes (√) or no (×).


1 Sleep with English

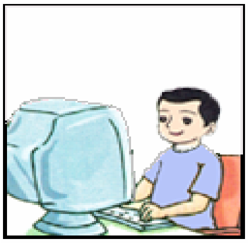

2 Listen to English


3 Speak English


4 Read English


5 Write English


6 Eat English

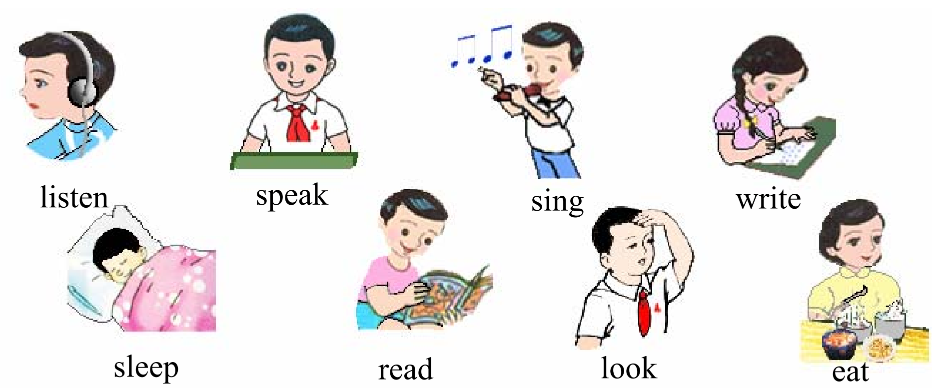

7 Play with a computer


8 Sing in English

2. *Vocabulary (1):* Have fun!

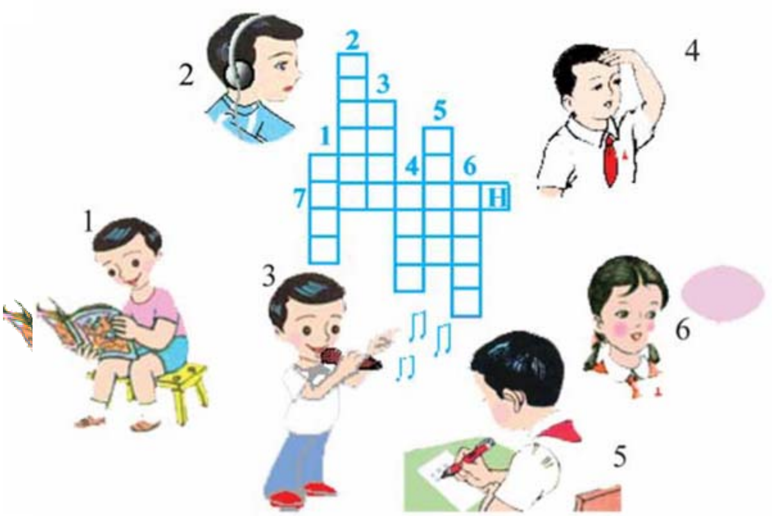
2.1 *Miming* Play a game

Listen to your teacher. Do the actions.



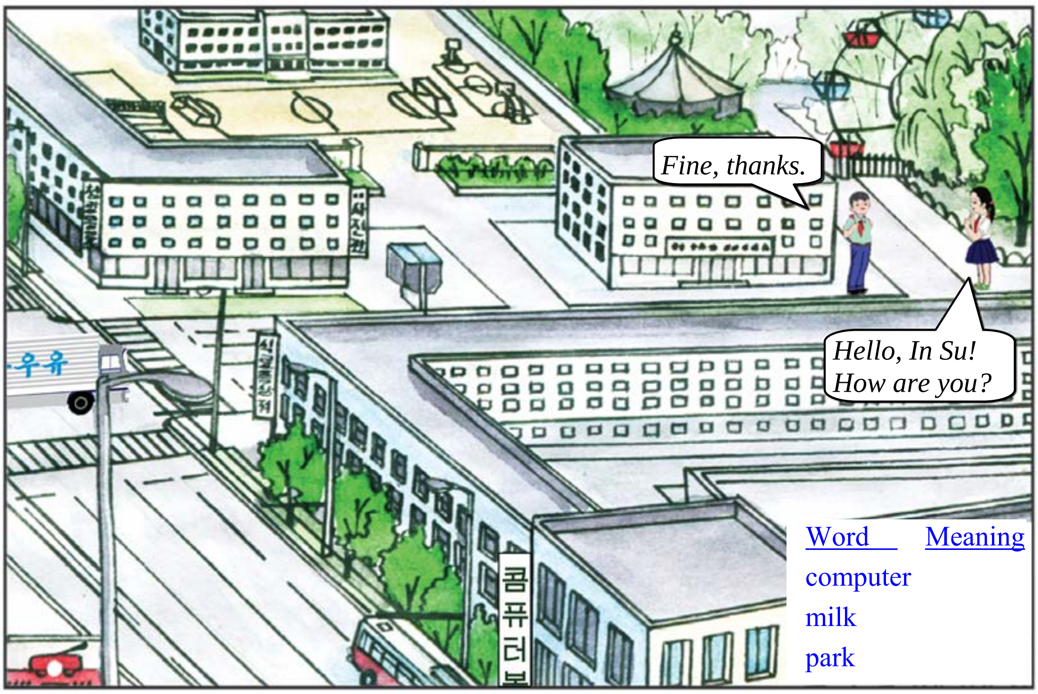
2.2 *Writing* A puzzle

Write the words in the puzzle.
What is word 7?



3. *Vocabulary (2):* Think!

Look at the picture. How many words can you understand?



Word	Meaning
computer	
milk	
park	

4. *Speaking:* Practice!

4.1 *Listening* Where are they?

Listen. Where are the people? Write 1, 2, 3 or 4.


1 in a school □

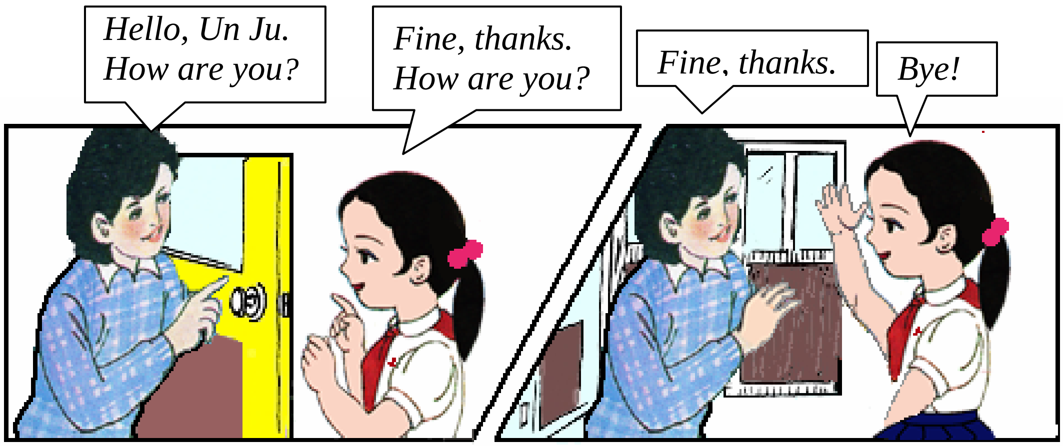

2 in a park □


3 in a factory □


4 in town □

4.2 *Speaking* Practice with your teacher

Talk to your teacher.



4.3 *Speaking* Practice in pairs

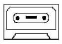
Work in pairs. Ask each other.

Student 1: Hello, Sun Chol.
How are you?
Student 2: Fine, thanks.
How are you?
Student 1: Fine, thanks. Bye!
Student 2: Bye!



5. *Numbers:* Learn the numbers

5.1 *Speaking* One, two, three ...

 Say the numbers.



> Say it clearly!
> thirteen /ˌθɜːˈtiːn/
> fourteen /ˌfɔːˈtiːn/
> fifteen /ˌfɪfˈtiːn/

5.2 *Writing* Think!

What's the next number?

a. two, four, six, ...

b. five, ten, fifteen, ……

c. one, four, eight, thirteen, ……

d. twenty, eighteen, sixteen, …...

e. sixteen, thirteen, ten, ……

Write some numbers for your neighbour to complete.

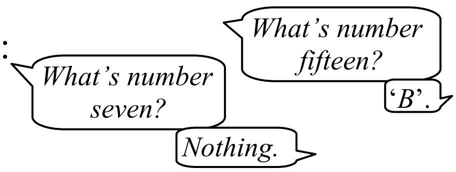
5.3 *Play a game* What's the word?

Look at your Language Record. Choose four words.
Write them in the squares. Don't look at your neighbour's!

Your words

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Now work with your neighbour. Ask:
Write your neighbour's letters.



Your neighbour's words.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

The first student to guess the four words is the winner.

6. *Review:* Your Language Record

Now complete your Language Record.

Word	**Meaning**	**Example**
eat		I **eat** rice and soup.
listen		**Listen** to the cassette.
look		**Look** at the picture.
play		**Play** a game!
read		**Read** this book!
sing		**Sing** a song!
sleep		I **sleep** at night.
speak		I **speak** English.
write		**Write** the word in the puzzle.
a song		Sing **a song**.
in		I read a book **in** English.
with		Sing it **with** your class.

Saying hello **Write the meanings.**

Hello. ……………………………………………………

How are you? Fine, thanks. …………………………

Not too bad. ………………………………………………

Bye! Good-bye! …………………………………………

Supplementary Exercises

1. *Vocabulary:* A puzzle





E	A	T	E	R	T	H	U
H	Y	L	I	S	T	E	N
S	P	E	A	K	O	L	P
T	S	L	E	E	P	W	W
G	H	Y	E	T	G	H	R
F	R	E	A	D	S	H	I
S	I	N	G	L	M	X	T
F	L	O	O	K	P	O	E



2. *Listen and repeat:* Learn some sentences

Listen and say the sentences.

Speak English.	Hello.
Read.	How are you?
Listen.	Fine, thanks.
Write.	How are you?

3. *Writing and speaking:* Talk to Tom

Write your answers.

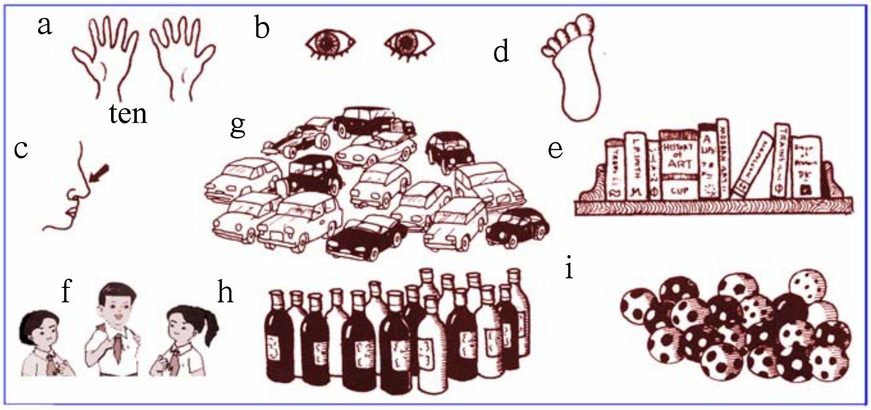
Tom: Hello.
You: ....
Tom: How are you?
You: ....
Tom: I'm fine. Good. Here's my bus. Bye!
You: ....

Talk to Tom on the cassette.

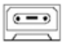
4. *Count:* Numbers

4.1 One and two

Write the number.



4.2 Listen and tick


Listen and tick (√) the number.

a. 2 □ 12 □　　c. 4 □ 14 □　　e. 3 □ 13 □
b. 6 □ 16 □　　d. 8 □ 11 □　　f. 5 □ 15 □

4.3 Think!

Write the numbers.

....	+	nine	+	two	=	fifteen
+		+		+		
three	+	....	+	seven	=	fifteen
+		+		+		
eight	+	....	+	six	=	....
=		=		=		=
fifteen		fifteen		fifteen		fifteen

4.4 Number puzzle

Write the answers.

F

2+2=? 6−1=?	4+4=? 11−1=?
9−2=? 7+2=?	10+2=? 5−2=?

Theme A New Friends

Unit 16

Topic

Around the world

1. *Listen and speak:* I'm …

1.1 *Listening* What's your name?

Read and listen .
Can you understand?
Tell the class.

My name's Carolina. What's your name?

Filippo.

How old are you?

I'm eleven. And you?

I'm twelve.

My name's ......
I'm ...... years old.

10	ten	13	thirteen
11	eleven	14	fourteen
12	twelve	15	fifteen

1.2 *Speaking* Practice

Work in a small group. Ask each other.

What's your name?

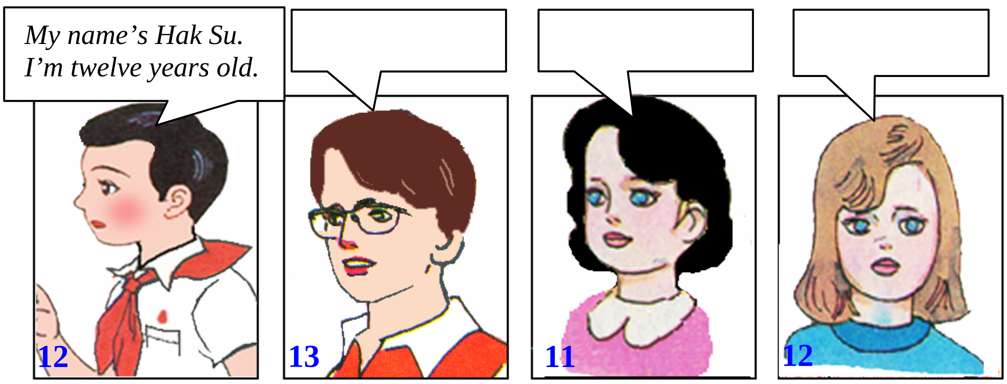
My name's…

How old are you?

I'm … years old.

1.3 *Writing* Four students

Write two sentences for each person.



Hak Su Marek Paula Carolina

Check your answers with the cassette or your teacher.

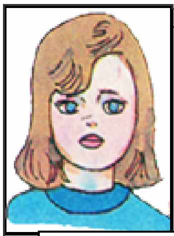
2. *Vocabulary:* Around the world

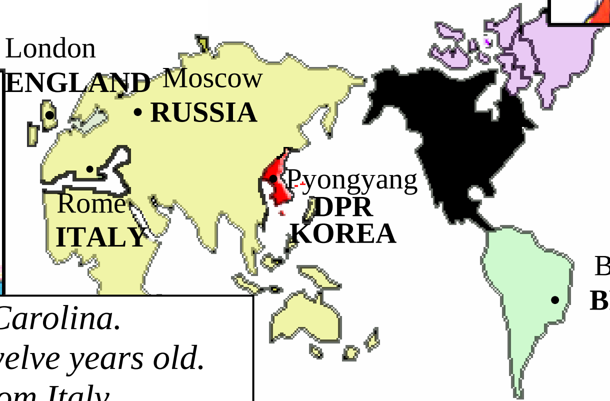
2.1 *Reading* They live in …

Read about Carolina and Marek. Join them to the right country.

This is Marek.
He's thirteen years old.
He's from Russia.







This is Carolina.
She's twelve years old.
She's from Italy.

2.2 *Writing* Hak Su and Paula

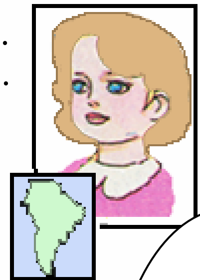
Look at the pictures. Write about Hak Su and Paula. Join them to the right country on the map.

This is ....
He's ....



DPR Korea

This is ....
She's ....

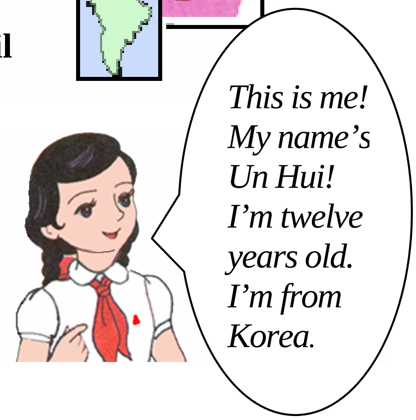


Brazil

3. *Activity:* A photo poster

3.1 *Writing* A picture of you

Find a photograph or draw a picture. Write about yourself.



3.2 *Writing* Our town



This is my house. It is in Kusong City. Kusong City is in Korea.



This is my flat. It is in Samjiyon County. Samjiyon County is a county in Korea.

Look at the picture and read the text. (Look at Exercise 2.)

Who lives there? Hak Su, Marek, Paula or Carolina?

Make a poster. Find a photograph or draw a picture of your house or flat.

Write about it.

This is my house/flat. *It is in ....*

.... is a ....

Put your pictures and write on a poster.

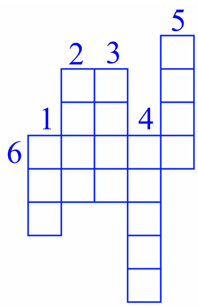
Put them on the classroom wall.

4. *Practice*

4.1 *Vocabulary* What's the word?

Put the words in the puzzle. What is word 6?

1. .... old are you?
2. Hak Su is .... Korea.
3. What is y....... name?
4. England is a s....... country.
5. My n....... is David.



Make a puzzle for other students.

Look in Units 15 and 16 for words.

4.2 *Writing* Some more countries



Italy is a long country.

Write about England, Russia and Italy.

Now look at the map on page 80. Find these countries:

Russia Italy England

Write about them.

Russia is a … … … country.

5. *Numbers:* Learn some more numbers

5.1 *Speaking* ten, twenty, thirty …

Listen and say the numbers.

10 ten | 20 twenty | 30 thirty | 40 forty | 50 fifty

60 sixty | 70 seventy | 80 eighty | 90 ninety | 100 a hundred

5.2 *Listening* Thirteen or thirty?

Listen and write the number.

5.3 *Writing* twenty-one, twenty-two …

Write the numbers.

21 *twenty-one*	54 …………	101 *a hundred and one*	
32 *thirty-two*	67 …………	88 …………	225 *two hundred and twenty-five*
47…………	74 …………	92 …………	

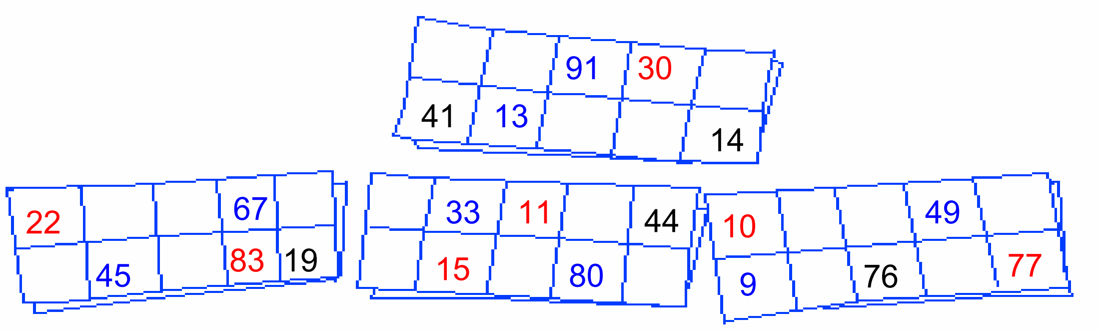
Write some numbers for your neighbour.

5.4 *Play a game* Bingo!

Choose a card. Listen.

Put a cross (×) if you hear one of your numbers.

When your card is full of crosses, shout ‘Bingo!’.



6. *Review:* Your Language Record

Now complete your Language Record.

Word Meaning	Example
a city	Pyongyang is a beautiful **city**.
a flat	My **flat** is big.
a house	My **house** is small.
a name	What's your **name**?
a county	My house is in Samjiyon **County**.
and	Five **and** five is ten.
big	Russia is a **big** country.
long	Chile is a **long** country.
small	England is a **small** country.
I'm	**I'm** twelve years old.
she	Paula is eleven years old. **She**'s from Brazil.
he	Hak Su is twelve years old. **He**'s from Korea.
this	**This** is my house.
what	**What**'s your name?
your	What's **your** name?
my	**My** name is Paula.
from	I'm **from** England.

Names and ages Write the meanings.

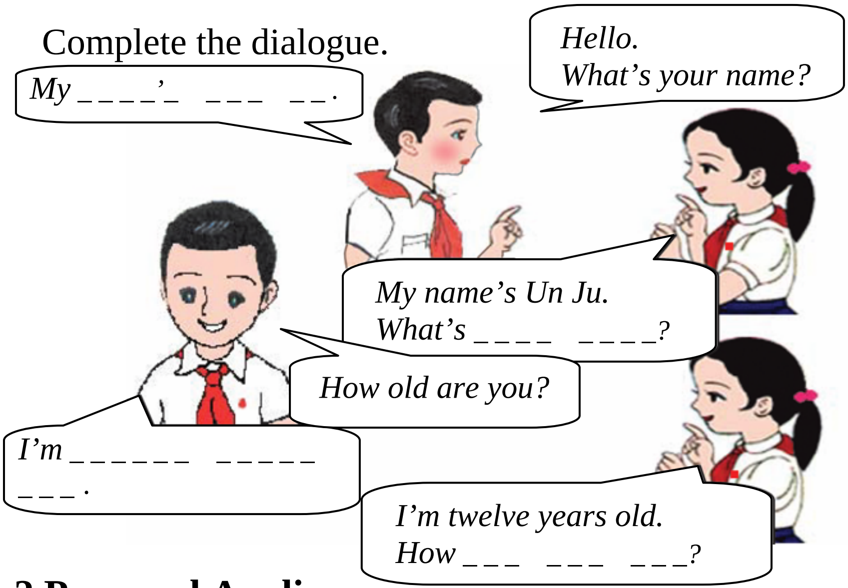
My name's	....
How old are you?	....
I'm twelve years old.	....
What's your name?	....
This is my house.	....

Supplementary Exercises

1. *Speak and write:* Hak Su and Un Ju, Paco and Anali

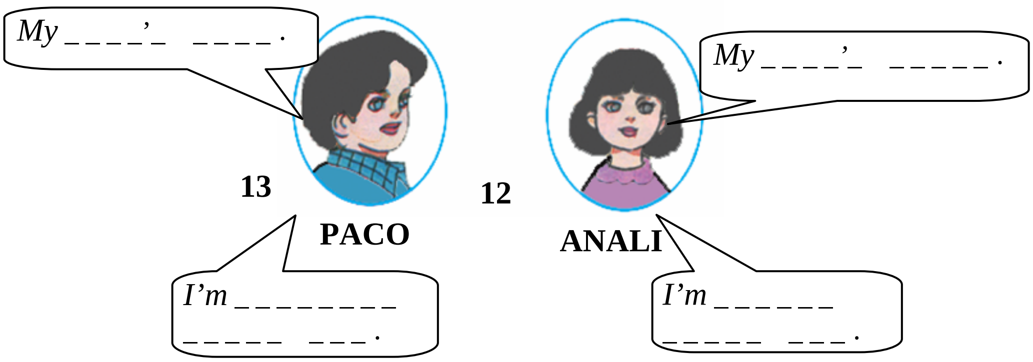
1.1 Hak Su and Un Ju

Complete the dialogue.



1.2 Paco and Anali

Write about Paco and Anali.



2. *Reading and writing:* Where they live?

2.1 Chol Nam and Susan

Read about Chol Nam and Susan.
Join them to the right country.



This is Chol Nam.
He's eleven years old.
He's from DPR Korea.



This is Susan.
She's twelve years old.
She's from England.





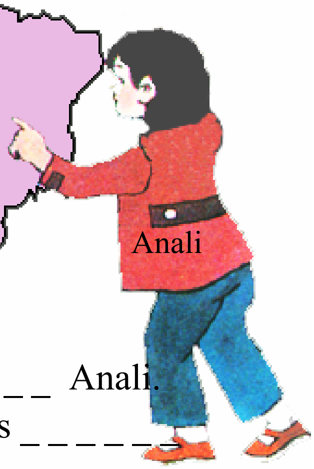
2.2 Paco and Anali

Write about Paco and Anali.

This is _ _ _ _ _ .
He's _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
_ _ _ _ _ _   _ _ _ _ .
_ _ '_   _ _ _ _ _ Argentina







This _ _ Anali.
She's _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
_ _ _ _ _ _   _ _ _ _ .
_ _ _ '_   _ _ _ _ _ Brazil.

3. *Listen and repeat:* Learn some sentences

Listen and say the sentences.

My name's Jack.
I'm eleven years old.
This is Carolina.
She's twelve years old.

This is Marek.
He's thirteen years old.
What's your name?
How old are you?

4. *Writing and speaking:* Talk to Cathy

Write your answers to Cathy's questions.

Cathy: Hello. What's your name?
You:...
Cathy: My name's Cathy. How are you?
You: ....
Cathy: I'm fine. I'm from Scotland. Where are you from?
You: ....
Cathy: That's interesting. Is your town big or small?
You: ....
Cathy: I'm from Edinburgh. Edinburgh is a big city. See you later! Bye!
You: ....

Now talk to Cathy on the cassette.

5. *Say it clearly! :* /ti:n/ thirteen / ti/ thirty

Listen and say the numbers.

13	thirteen	30	thirty	14	fourteen	40	forty
15	fifteen	50	fifty	16	sixteen	60	sixty
17	seventeen	70	seventy	18	eighteen	80	eighty
19	nineteen	90	ninety				

Unit 17

Language focus

'this', 'that', 'be'

1. *Listening:* A new school and new friends

1.1 *Your ideas* What are they saying?

Susan is at a new school.
She is with Kate and Tony.
Look at the picture.
What are they saying?



1.2 *Listening* Are you new here?

Listen to Kate, Susan and Tony.
Are they in the same class?

Kate: Hello. Are you new here?
Susan: Yes. It's my first day.
Kate: What's your name?
Susan: Susan.
Kate: I'm Kate. This is Tony.
Tony: Hi, Susan.
Susan: Are you new here?
Tony: Oh, no. We're in Class 2M. What class are you in?
Susan: Class 2F. This is my classroom, here.
Tony: We're in that classroom, there.
Kate: Oh, no! That's the bell. Susan, come to my house with Tony after school.
Susan: Thanks.

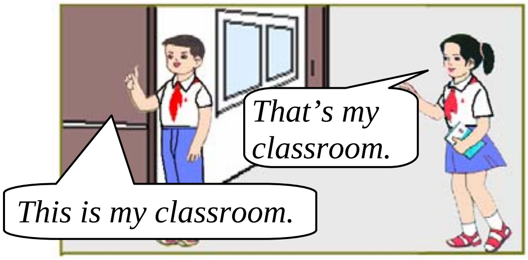
Can you understand the conversation? Check with your teacher.
Read the conversation in groups of three.

2. *Grammar (1):* What's this? What's that?

2.1 *Make a rule* 'this' or 'that'?

When do you say 'this'?
When do you say 'that'?
('that's' = 'that is')

Talk to your neighbour.
Make a rule.



2.2 *Test your rule* Fill the gap

Put 'this is' or 'that's' in the sentences.

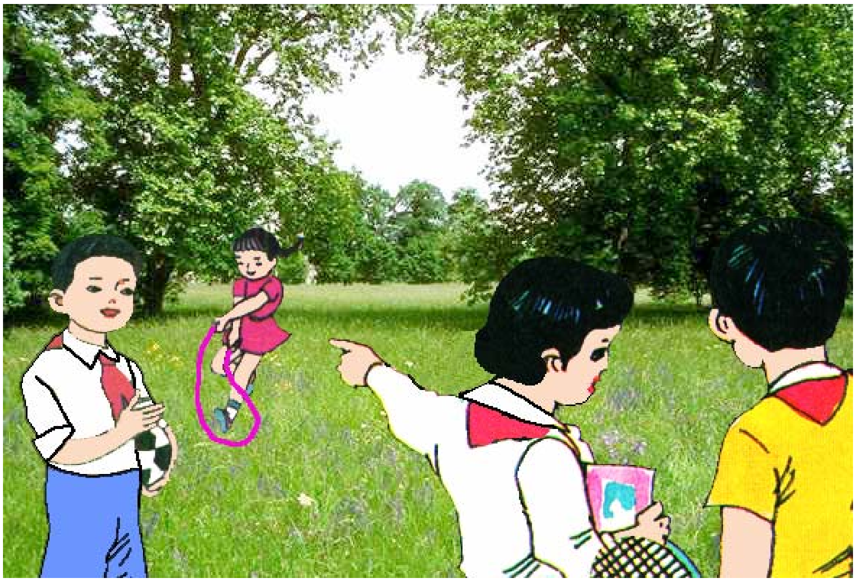




2.3 *Speaking* Introduce someone

Introduce two students to your class.

This is Yong Chol and that's Sun Ok.



3. *Grammar (2):* Here we are

3.1 *Summary* The verb 'be'

The verb 'be' has different forms in English.
We use the short forms when we speak.
Can you complete the tables? Look at Exercise 1.2 and Unit 16.



BE		
I'm	(I am)	from England.
You're	(You are)	in Italy.
We're	(We are)	
They're	(They are)	

He's	(He is)	from England.
She's	(She is)	in Italy.
It's	(It is)	

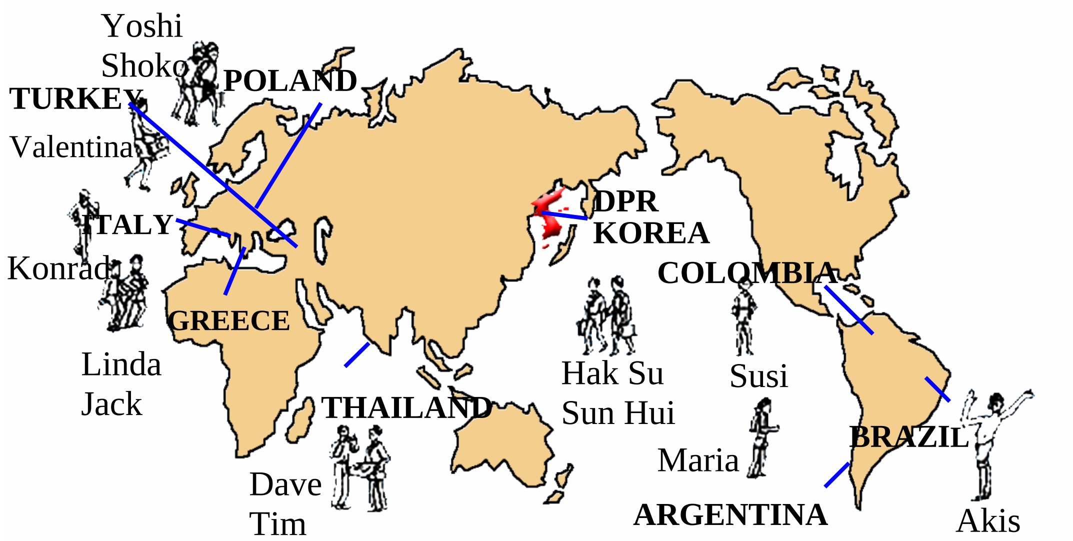
BE: QUESTIONS	
Where	*am* I?
	__ you?
	__ we?
	__ they?

Where	__ he?
	__ she?
	__ it?

3.2 *Practice* Where are they?

Look at the map. Write your answers to the questions.

1. Where's Valentina? *She's in Turkey.*
2. Where's Akis? *He's* ....
3. Where are Dave and Tim? *They're* ....
4. Where's Konrad? ....
5. Where are Linda and Jack? ....
6. Where's Maria? ....
7. Where's Susi? ....
8. Where are Hak Su and Sun Hui? ....
9. Where are Yoshi and Shoko? ....
10. Where are you? ....



4. *Classroom phrases:* In the classroom

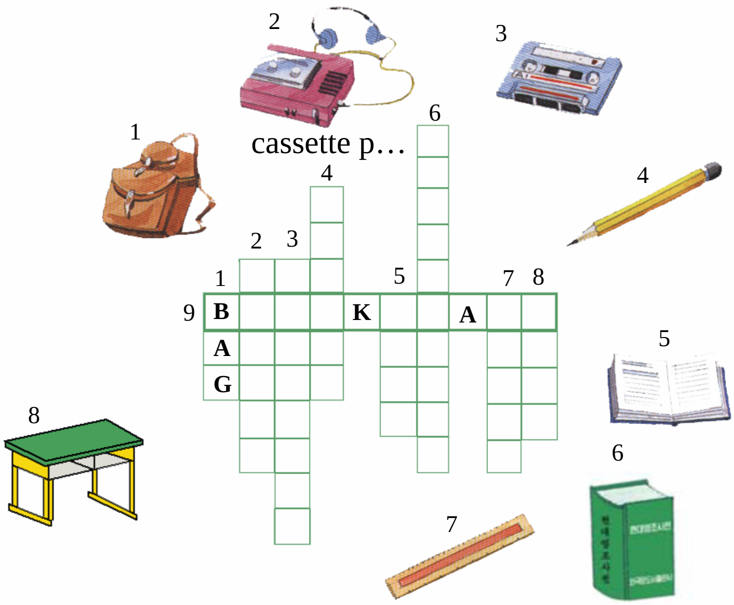
4.1 *Vocabulary* Things in your classroom

Put the words in the puzzle.

dictionary	pen	pencil	desk	book
cassette	cassette player		bag	ruler

What is word 9?

Check your answers with your teacher or a dictionary.



4.2 *Practice* Ask your neighbour

Work in pairs. Ask each other about things in your classroom.

What's this? It's a book. What's that? It's a desk.

5. *Review:* Your Language Record

Now complete your Language Record.

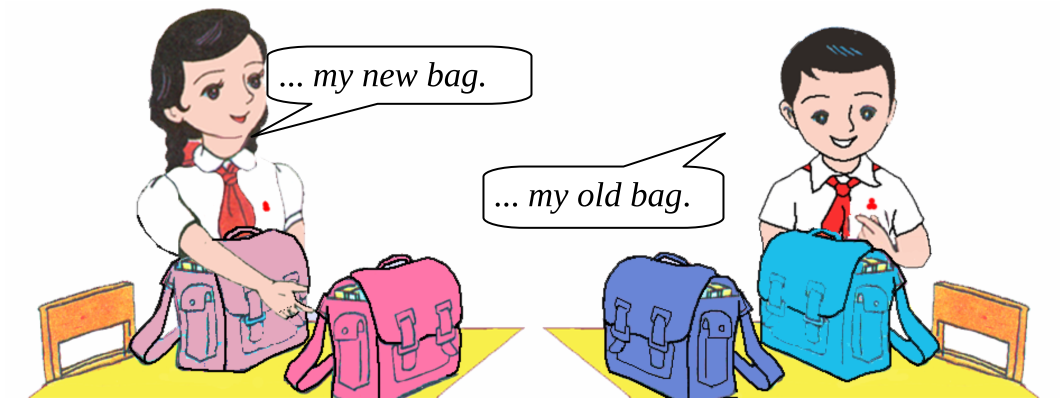
Word Meaning	Example
a bell	That's the **bell**.
a boat	They're on a **boat**.
a bus	He's on a **bus**.
a day	This is my first **day** at school.
a plane	We're on a **plane**.
a train	She's on a **train**.
first	This is my **first** day at school.
new	This is my **new** bag.
this	**This** is my classroom.
here	This is my classroom **here**.
that	**That**'s my classroom.
there	That's my classroom **there**.
come	**Come** to my house!
after	Come to my house **after** school.
with	Come to my house **with** Tony.

In the classroom Write the name.



‘this’ or ‘that’

Write ‘this is’ or ‘that’s’.



Pronouns

Complete the sentences with ‘I’, ‘he’, ‘she’, ‘it’, ‘you’, ‘we’, or ‘they’.



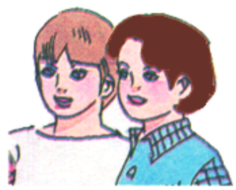
Hello!
.....’m Hak Su.
Here are my friends.



This is Sun Chol.
..... is from Korea.



This is Susan.
.... is from England.



This is Steven and this is Konrad.
.... are from Italy.



This is me and my family.
.... are from Korea.



This is a crocodile.
.... is from Africa.

Supplementary Exercises

1. *Writing (1):* ‘this’ or ‘that’?

1.1 Write a sentence

Write a sentence for each word.

For example.

This is my house. That's my computer.



house computer radio book football television

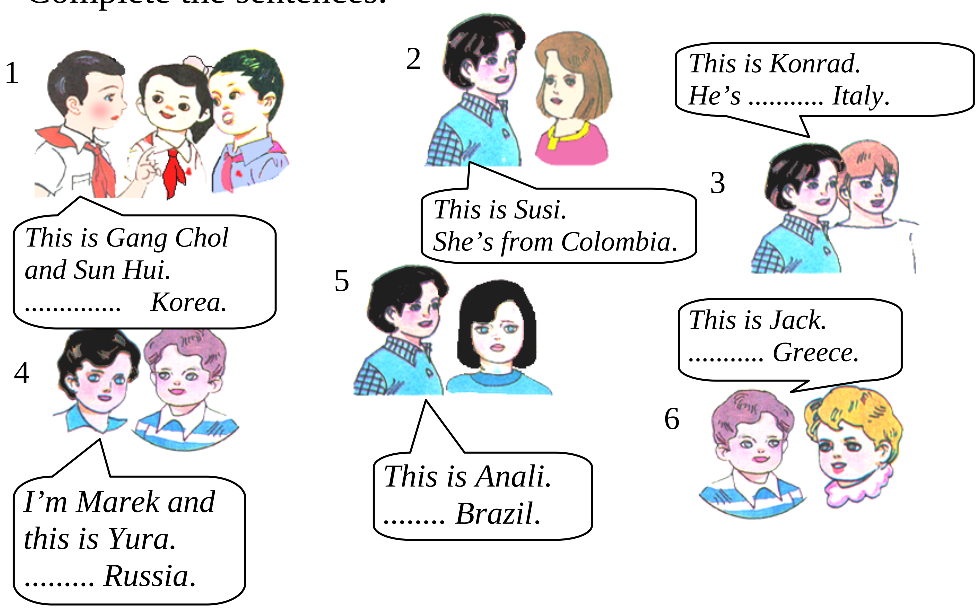
1.2 Check your answers

Listen. Check your answers.

2. *Writing (2):* Where are they from?

2.1 This is ...

Complete the sentences.



2.2 Check your answers

Listen. Check your answers.

3. *Listen and repeat:* Learn some sentences

Listen and say the sentences.

This is Jack and that's Helen.
Where's Susi?
Where are Jack and Linda?
What's this? It's a dictionary.
What's that? It's my bag.

4. *Writing and speaking:* Talk to Tom

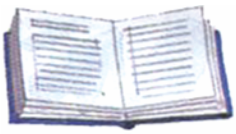
Write your answers to Tom's questions.

Tom: Hello. My name's Tom. What's your name?
You: ....
Tom: Where are you from?
You: ....
Tom: Oh. I'm from England. What class are you in at school?
You: ....
Tom: I'm in Class 2. My school is in London. Where is your school?
You: ....
Tom: That's interesting. See you soon! Bye!
You: ....

Now talk to Tom on the cassette.

5. *Vocabulary:* What's the word?

Find the word in the puzzle.

1

2

3

4

5


R	B	O	O	K	G	Y	H	U	J
P	E	N	G	I	O	P	K	H	F
B	L	A	C	K	B	O	A	R	D
T	R	A	I	N	X	D	C	F	V
E	R	F	G	P	E	N	C	I	L
Q	B	A	G	A	S	W	E	R	T
B	U	S	C	F	R	T	G	Y	H
E	H	O	U	S	E	Y	D	F	S
Q	X	M	C	D	P	L	A	N	E
R	E	C	A	S	S	E	T	T	E


6

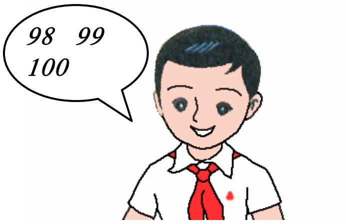

7


8


9


10

6. *Numbers:* Learn the numbers

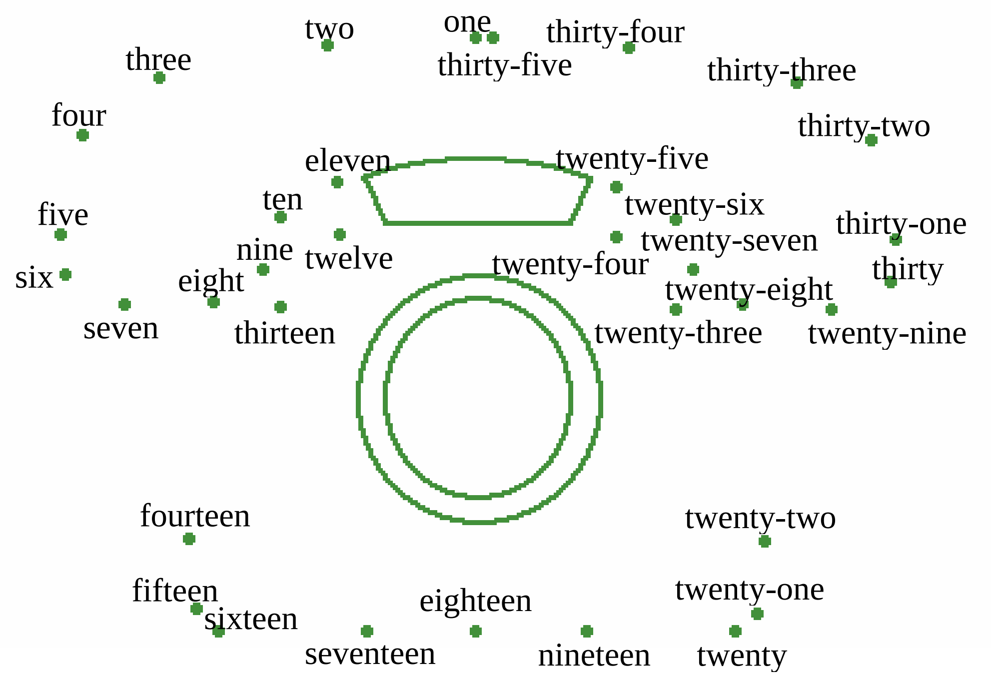


6.1 Think!

What's the next number?

a. ten, twenty, thirty, ...
b. twenty, twenty-five, thirty, thirty-five, forty, ...
c. twelve, twenty-four, thirty-six, ...
d. seven, fourteen, twenty-one, twenty-eight, ...
e. nine, eighteen, twenty-seven, ...
f. two hundred, two hundred and fifty, three hundred, three hundred and fifty, ...

6.2 What is it?



7. *Say it cleary!:* Personal pronoun

7.1 Listen and say

Listen and say the words.

I'm	I'm from England.	They're	They're from Brazil.
You're	You're in Class 1.	He's	He's in Brazil.
We're	We're in school.	She's	She's from Italy.
You're	You're in Class 2.	It's	It's in my bag.

7.2 Listen and write

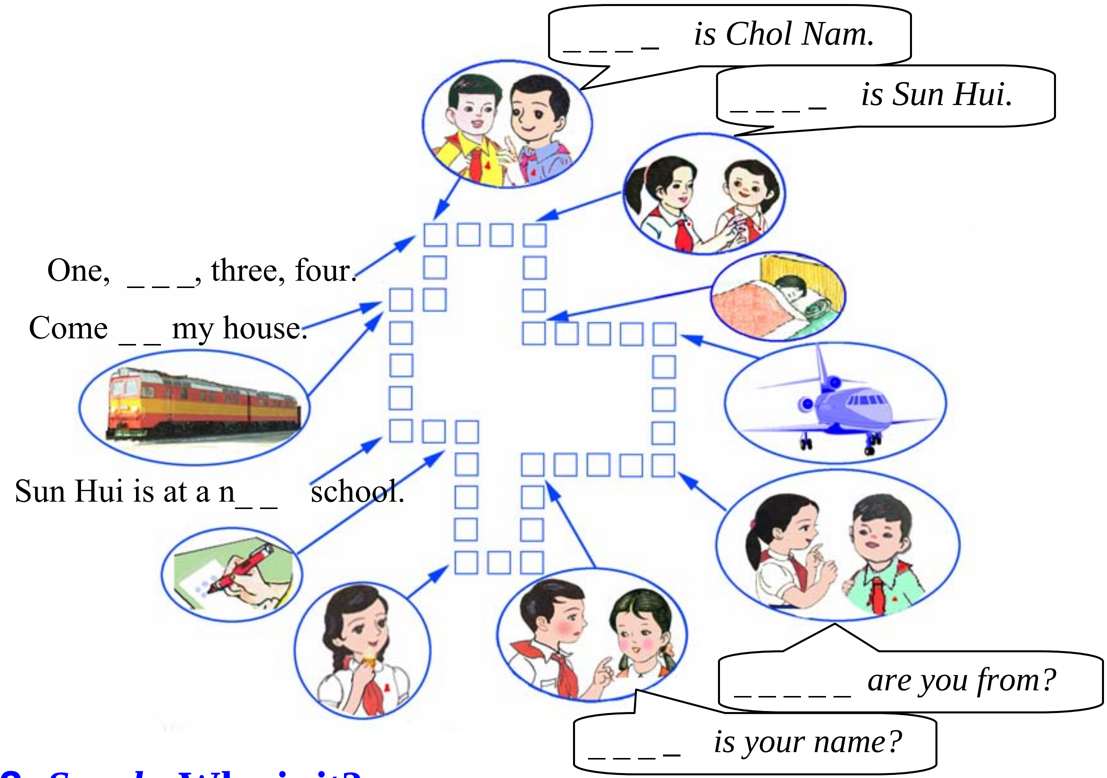
Listen. Write about Simon and Mari.

Name:	*Simon* …………..	*Mari* …………..
From:	…………..	…………..
Age:	…………..	…………..
Class:	…………..	…………..

Unit 18 Revision Units (15－17)

1. *Write:* What's the word?

Write the words in the puzzle.



2. *Speak:* Who is it?

Join the sentences and the pictures.

This is Sun Ok.
She is from Korea.
She is thirteen years old.

This is Lech.
He is from Poland.
He is twelve years old.

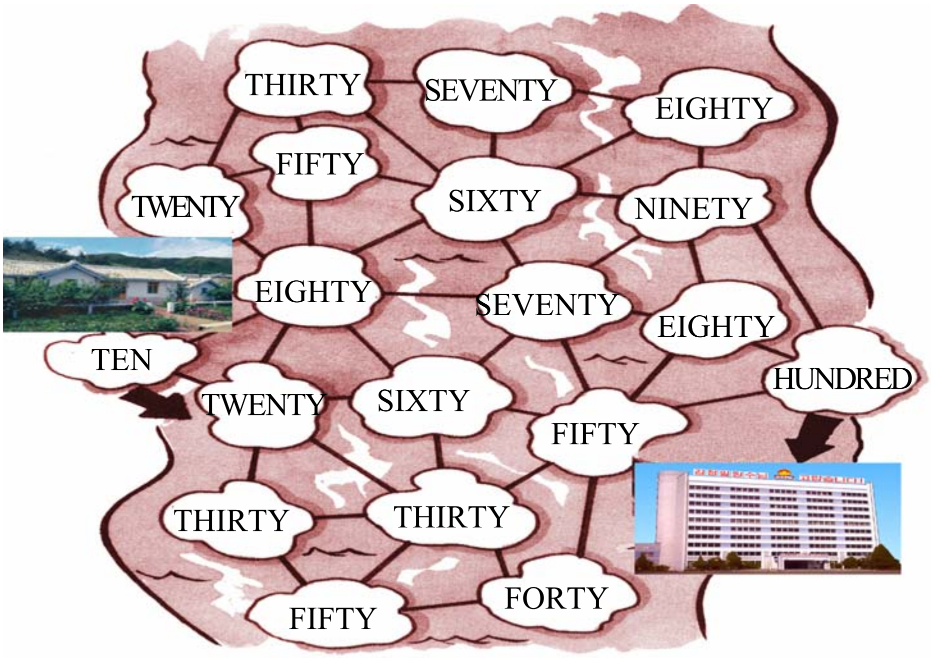
This is Fernando.
He is from Brazil.
He is eleven years old.

This is Lou.
She is from Canada.
She is twelve years old.

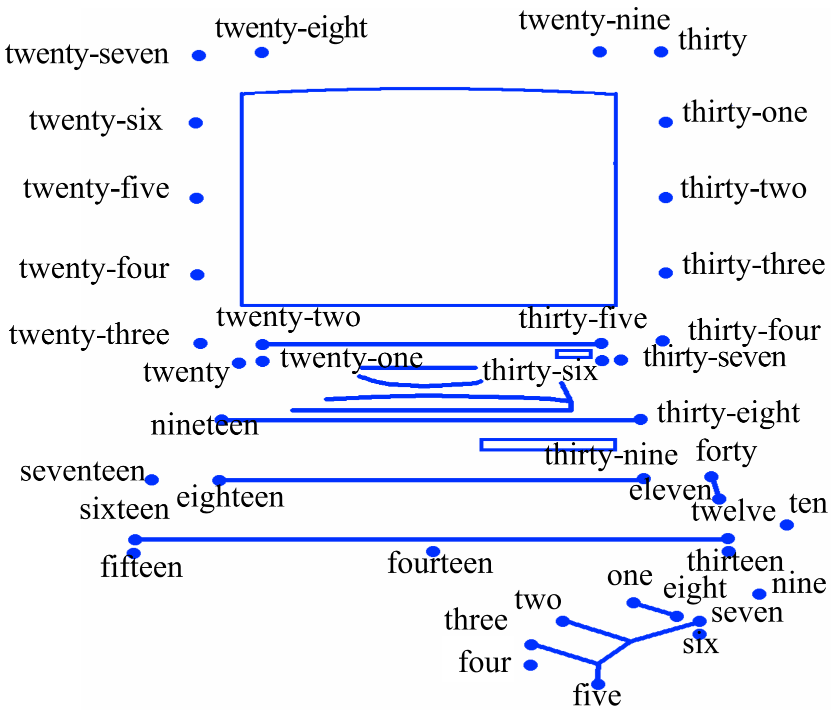


3. *Find the way:* 10, 20, 30, 40, ... 100 – but how?

Find the way from the house to the school.

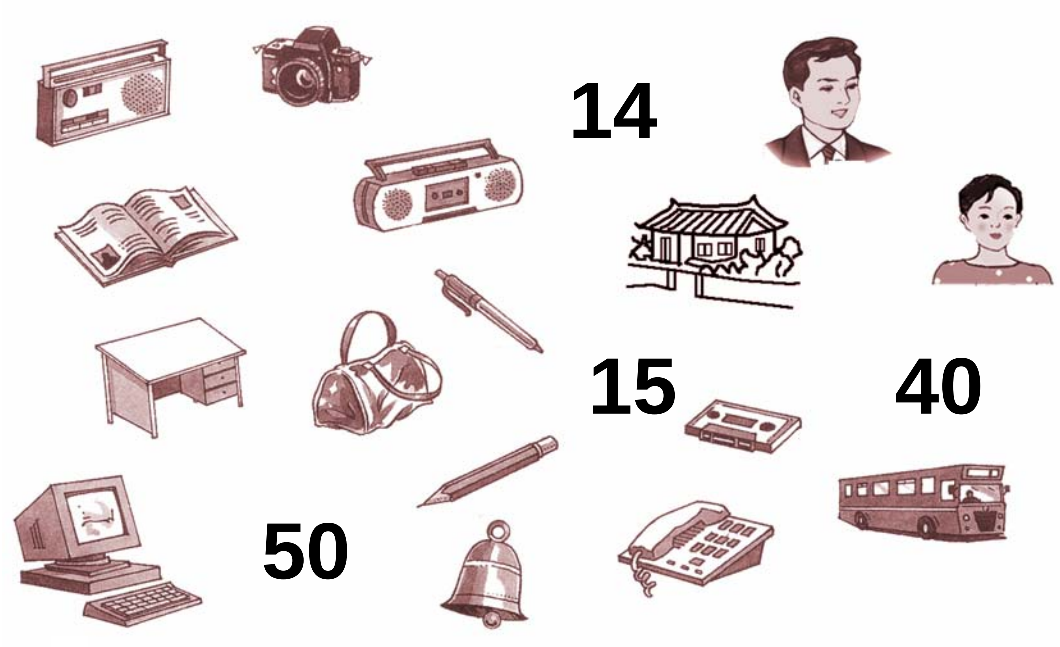


4. *Join the dots:* What is it?



5. *Write:* What are they?

Write the missing words.



man
cassette player
bus
radio
desk
computer
forty
fifty
camera
telephone
computer
women
bell
pen
fourteen

Theme B   Where We Live

Unit 19

Topic
Our country



Mt. Paektu, the sacred mountain of revolution

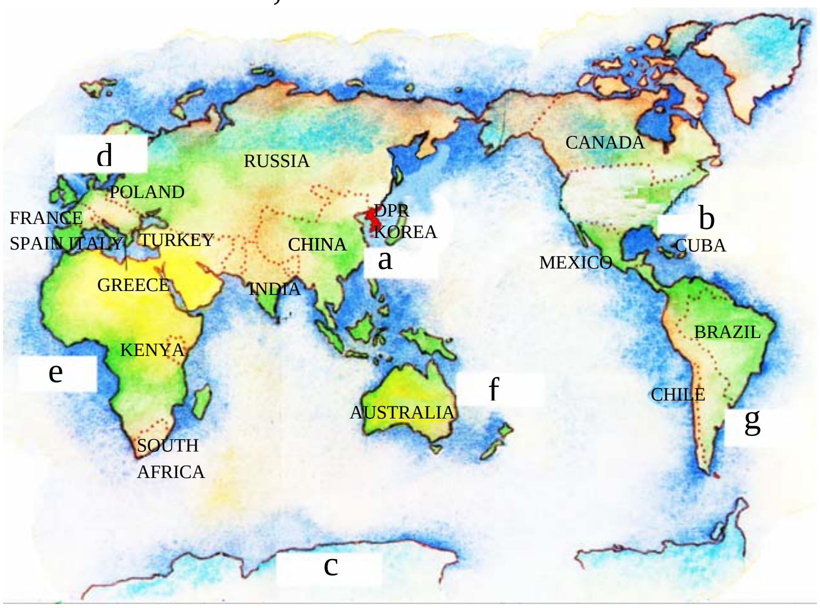
1. *Look and speak:* Where are you?

1.1 *Vocabulary*   The continents

Look at the map.

Write the names of the continents in the correct place.

Asia, Europe, Africa, Australia, North America,
South America, Antarctica



Where is our country?
What is our language? Tell the class.

For example:

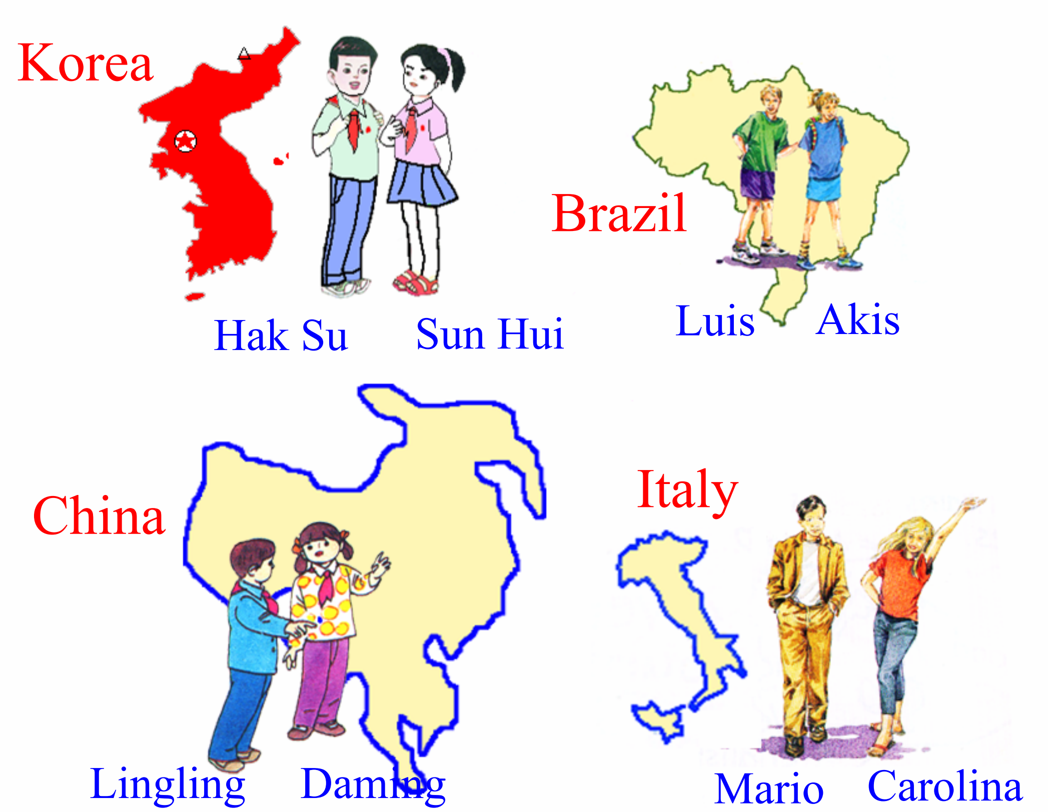
They live in China.
China is in Asia.
They speak Chinese.

Some languages	
Korean	Spanish
Italian	Polish
Portuguese	Turkish
French	Greek

1.2 *Speaking* People and places

What can you say about these people and places?

… and … live in …
… is in …
They speak …



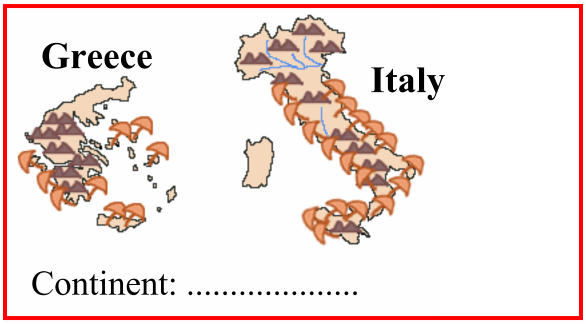
Write about the people.

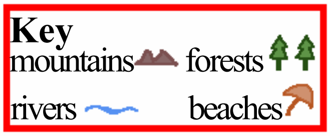
Check your answers with the cassette or your teacher.

2. *Speaking:* Where are they?

Find these countries on the map.
What continent are they in?









What has each country got?

Tell the class.

Greece has got mountains and rivers.
Italy has got ... *Brazil has got ...*
Korea has got ... *Chile has got ...*

3. *Writing:* Come to my country!

Read about Korea.

Make a poster about our country.
Draw the forests, mountains, rivers and beaches



It has got rivers, mountains and beaches.
We speak Korean.

It is a great, prosperous and powerful nation.

4. *Practice*

4.1 *Writing* Answering and asking

Look at the map in Exercise 1.1.

Write your answers to the questions.

Write three more questions for other students.

a. What continent are Korea and India in? ....

b. What continent are Greece and Italy in? They're in Europe.

c. What continent is Brazil in? It's in ....

d. What continent is Poland in? ....

4.2 *Reading* What countries are they?

Read about the countries. What countries are they**?**

Write about two more countries. Ask another student to guess.

a

This country is in Asia. It's a big country. They speak Chinese there.

b

This country is in Europe. It is very big. They speak Russian there.

c

This country is in West Europe. It is a small country. They speak English there.

d

This country is in South America. It has got forests and a very big river. They speak Portuguese there.

5. *Review:* Your language record

Now complete your Language Record.

Word	Meaning	Example
has got		Our country **has got** rivers and mountains.
eat		In Italy, people **eat** spaghetti.
live		You **live** in Mexico.
speak		We **speak** Korean.
a beach		Korea has got beautiful **beaches**.
a country		India is a big **country**.
a forest		Brazil has got very big **forests**.
a mountain		Everest is a very high **mountain**.
a river		The Amazon is a very big **river**.
big		Brazil is a **big** country.
very		China is a **very** big country.

My country

Write the meanings.

I live in ....

It is a big country ....

It has got ....

We speak ....

Supplementary Exercises

1. *Look and write:* Name the continents

Match the name to the continent. (Look at page 100 in your textbook.)

Asia   Africa   Australia   Europe   North America
South America   Antarctica



2. *Writing:* People and places

Read about Hak Su and Un Hui.

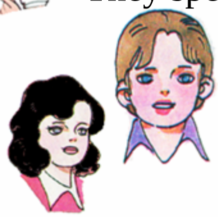


Hak Su and Un Hui live in Korea.
It is in East Asia.
It is a very beautiful country.
They speak Korean.

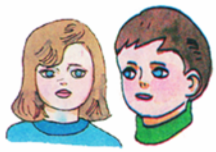
Write about these people.



Portugal



Egypt



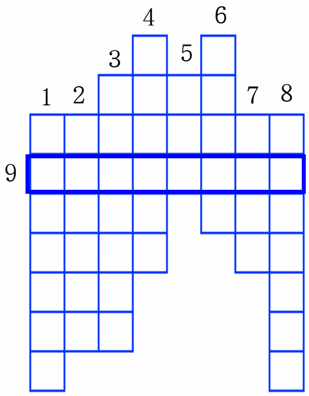
Poland

Maria and Miguel live in Portugal.	Mohammed and Huda live	Lou and Edward live ....
It is in	....	....
It is	....	....
They	....	....

Listen. Check your answers.

3. *Vocabulary:* What's the word?

Write the words in the puzzle.
What is word 9?



1. Brazil is in South A............ .
2. This is a f......... . →
3. England is a small c..................
4. They speak F.................. in France.
5. Russia has g........ rivers, mountains and beaches.
6. They s......... Korean in Korea.
7. 34 million people l........... in Argentina.
8. In Canada, they speak French and E............ .



4. *Listen and repeat:* Learn some sentences

Listen and say the sentences.

Canada is in North America.
It is a very big country.
It has got rivers, mountains and beaches.
They speak English and French there.

5. *Writing and speaking:* Talk to Cathy

Write your answers to Cathy's questions.

Cathy: Hello. How are you?
You: ....
Cathy: I'm fine. Tell me about your country. Is it very big?
You: ....

Cathy: My country is Scotland. It has got mountains and rivers. What about your country?

You: ....

Cathy: Scotland has got beaches, too. What about your country?

You: ....

Cathy: We speak English in Scotland. What is your language?

You: ....

Cathy: Your English is very good! See you later. Bye!

You: ....

Now talk to Cathy on your cassette.

6. *Say it clearly!* : Vowels

Listen and say.

/ɪ/	Spanish	Polish	Turkish	Italian
/iː/	Portuguese	Chinese	Greek	
/e/	French			
/æ/	Arabic			

In Spain, they speak Spanish.
In Brazil, they speak Portuguese.

Unit 20

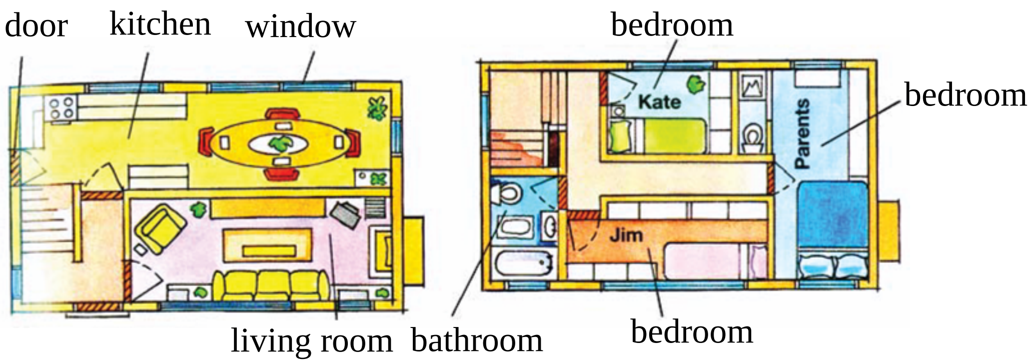
Language focus

Articles, plurals

1. *Look and write:* Susan visits Kate

1.1 *Vocabulary* A plan of the house

Look at the plans.
Complete the sentences with the correct number.



1 one	2 two	3 three	4 four	5 five	6 six
7 seven	8 eight	9 nine	10 ten	11 eleven	12 twelve

Kate's house has got ... rooms. It has got ... bedrooms, ... living room, ... bathroom, and ... kitchen. It has got ... windows.

1.2 *Listening* In the house

Listen. Look at the plan in Exercise 1.1.
Tick(√) the rooms they see.

Kate: Here we are. This is my house. Come in, Susan.
Susan: Oh, it's nice.
Kate: This is the living room.
Tony: Look out of the window.
Susan: Oh, look! There's the school.
Tony: That's right.
Kate: This is the kitchen.
Susan: Mmm.
Kate: Come upstairs. That's the bathroom. It's very small.
Susan: Oh, where's your bedroom?
Kate: Here.
Susan: Wow! It's very big.
Kate: Yes. It's a nice room. Look out of this window.
Susan: Oh, yes. There's the town.
Tony: Where's your house?
Susan: Mmm. I think it's ...

1.3 *Play a game* Where am I?

Think of a room in a house. Mime it to the class.
The others have to guess where you are.

You are in the bathroom!

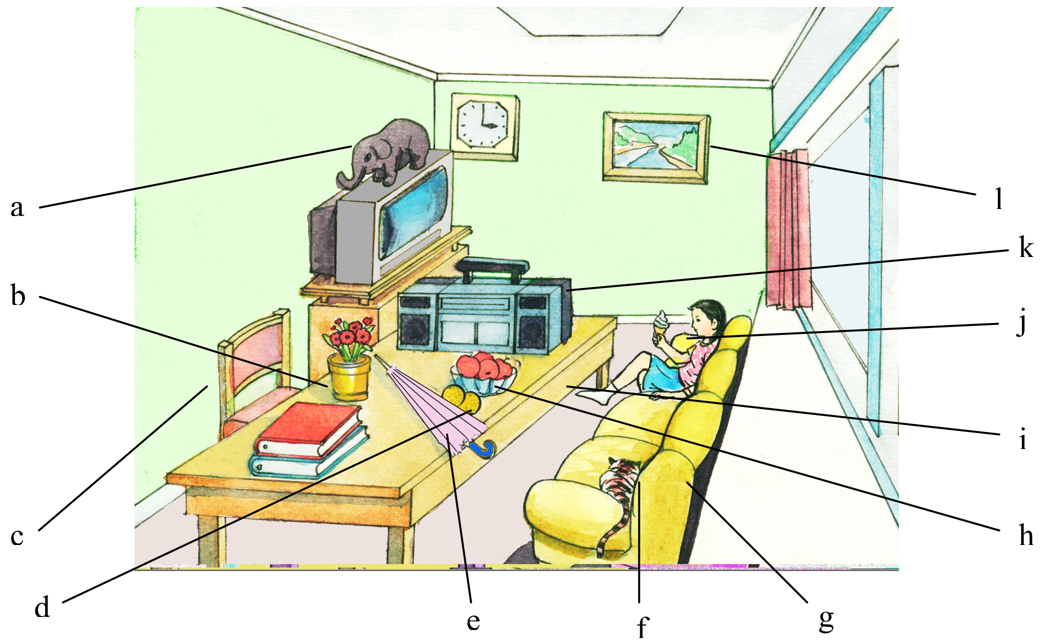
You are in the living room!

You are in the bedroom!

2. *Grammar (1):* In the living room

2.1 *Vocabulary* Label the picture

Label the picture of the living room.



an umbrella	a plant	a recorder	a chair	an ice-cream	a cat
an elephant	a picture	an apple	a table	an orange	a sofa

2.2 *Make a rule* 'a' or 'an'?

Look at the words in Exercise 2.1. Write them in a table.

When do you use 'a' or 'an'?
Tell the class your ideas.

a	an
a plant	an elephant

2.3 *Check* Test your rule

Write ‘a’ or ‘an’.

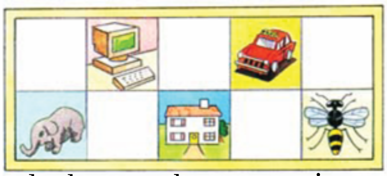
Check your answers with your teacher.



aeroplane ball bank park egg



exercise book bus football school alarm clock



elephant computer house taxi insect

2.4 *Play a game* Bingo!

Choose two cards in Exercise 2.3.

Listen and put a cross (×).

The first students to complete two cards are the winners.

2.5 ‘*the*’ Where’s the cat?

How do you say this sentence in your language?

Is the cat on the sofa?

In English, you say ‘the’ if you are thinking of a particular thing.

Is the cat on the sofa? (= the cat in the picture)

Work in pairs. Ask your neighbour. Look at the picture in Exercise 2.1.

Where’s the ... ? *It’s on the ...*

telephone elephant cat umbrella radio

3. *Grammar (2):* Seven pictures

To say plurals in English, you can usually add ‘s’.

a picture *seven pictures* *an apple* *two apples*

Look at the picture in Exercise 2.1. What’s in the picture?

one ... two ... three ... four ... five ... six ... seven ...

Work in pairs. Look at the picture in Exercise 2.1.

Ask your neighbour.

Where are the pictures? They’re on the wall.

Where are the ... ?

pictures plants books apples oranges

They’re on the ...

Say it clearly!

/plɑ:nts/ **plants**

/bʊks/ **books**

/ˈpɪktʃəz/ **pictures**

/ˈɒrɪndʒɪz/ **oranges**

4. *Talking:* Shopping (1)

4.1 *Vocabulary*   What's this?

Can you add the missing labels?



4.2 *Listening*   Kate and Susan in the shop

Kate and Susan are in a small shop. Listen.

What do they want?

Man: Hello.
Kate: Hello. Can I have this magazine, please?
Man: That's 50 pence, please.
Kate: Here you are.
Man: Thank you.
Susan: Can I have that packet of sweets, please?
Man: Yes, of course. That's 25 pence, please.
Susan: Here you are.
Man: Thank you.
Kate: Bye.
Man: Good-bye.

Work in pairs. Read the dialogue with your neighbour.

4.3 *Practice*   Ask for things

Work in pairs. You are in a shop. Take turns to ask for things.

Can I have …, please?

That's …, please. Here you are.
Thank you.



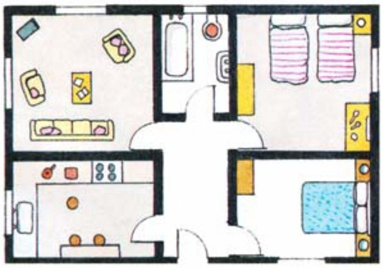
ten twenty thirty forty fifty
10 20 30 40 50
twenty-five thirty-five forty-five
25 35 45

5. *Review:* Your Language Record

Now complete your Language Record.

Word	Meaning	Example
come up		**Come up** to my room.
has got		My house **has got** three bedrooms.
an apple		The **apples** are on the table.
a cat		The **cat** is on the sofa.
a chair		The books are on the **chair**.
a flat		I live in a small **flat**.
an orange		The **oranges** are on the table.
a picture		The **picture** is on the wall.
a plant		The **plant** is on the table.
a room		This is a nice **room**.
a sofa		The cat is on the **sofa**.
a table		The **table** is in the living room.
a telephone		The **telephone** is on the desk.
an umbrella		Can I have an **umbrella**?
nice		This is a **nice** room.
out of		Look **out of** the window.
right		That's **right.**

Rooms Label the rooms.



Going shopping Write the meanings.

Can I have a pen, please? …………
That's ×× won, please. ……………
Here you are. …………………………
Thank you. ……………………………

'a', 'an' and plurals Label the pictures.





an apple

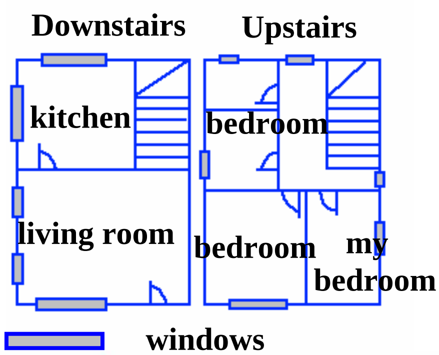
two apples



Supplementary Exercises

1. *Look and write:* Our house

Draw a plan of your house or your friend's house.
Write the names of the rooms.
Show the windows.



Write about the house.

This is my friend's house.

It has got ………………

2. *Choose:* 'a' or 'an'?

Look at the pictures.

Write 'a' or 'an'.

1 
ox

2 
ambulance

3 
magazine

4 
computer

5 
schoolgirl

6 
ice-cream

7 
upstairs room

downstairs room

8 
ball-pen

9 
pencil

10 
Indian elephant

11 
sweet

3. *Speak:* Where's the cat?

3.1 Answer the questions

Look at the picture. Answer the questions.

a. Where's the telephone? *It's on the sofa.*
b. Where's cassette player? *It's* ....
c. Where's the bag? ....
d. Where's the TV? ....
e. Where's the cassette? ....
f. Where's the computer? ....

3.2 Right or wrong?

Read the sentences. Are they right or wrong?
Correct the wrong sentences.

a. That computer is in the sofa.
Wrong! The computer is on the table.
b. The bag is in the room.
Right!
c. The clock is on the chair.
....
d. The cassette is on the sofa.
....
e. The telephone is on the desk.
....
f. The cassette player is on the table.
....



4. *Writing and speaking:* Talk to Tom

Write your answers to Tom's questions.

Tom: Hello again! How are you?
You: ....
Tom: I'm fine. Tell me where is your house.
You: ....
Tom: My house is in London. Is your house very big?
You: ....
Tom: My house is small. It has got two bedrooms. What about your house?
You: ....
Tom: My bedroom is a big room. It's a nice room. Is your bedroom big?
You: ....
Tom: That's interesting. See you soon. Bye!
You: ....

Now talk to Tom on the cassette.

5. *Listen and repeat:* Learn some sentences

Listen and say the sentences.

This is my house.
This is the living room.
That's the bathroom.
Come upstairs.

Can I have this magazine, please?
That's 50 won, please.
Here you are.
Thank you.

6. *Say it clearly! :* /s/ /z/ /ɪz/

Listen and say the words .

/s/ class books
/z/ bags pictures radios chairs
/ɪz/ oranges exercises

Unit 21

Revision
Units (19－20)

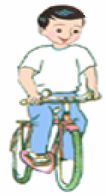
1. *Write:* Where are they from?

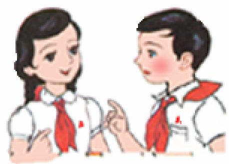
1.1 *'he's', 'she's', etc.* Here are my friends

Choose the correct sentences for the pictures a－f.

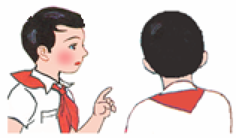
a. They are from Wonsan.
b. We are from Pyongyang.
c. She's from Hamhung.
d. I'm from Korea.
e. He's from Haeju.
f. Where are you from?

Hello! My name's Hak Su.
(a) ----------------





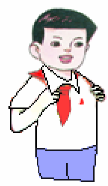
This is my friend Su Nam.
(c) ----------------





This is my friend Un Hui.
(b) ----------------





This is Hak Chol and Song Chol.
(d) ----------------

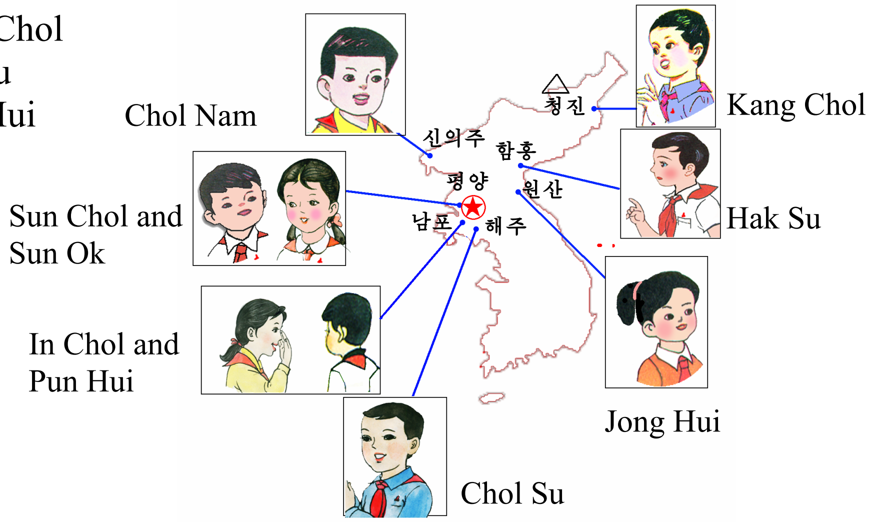
(f) ----------

This is my family.
(e) ----------

1.2 *Practice* Some more friends

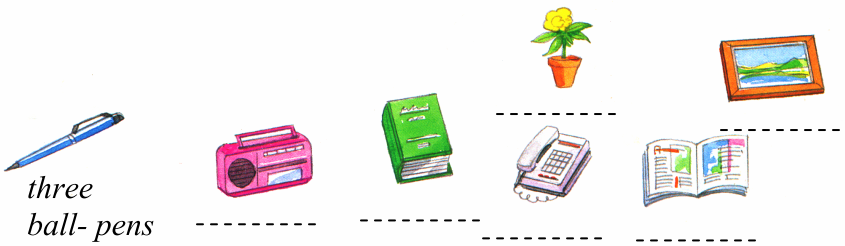
Look at the map. What can Hak Su say about the people?

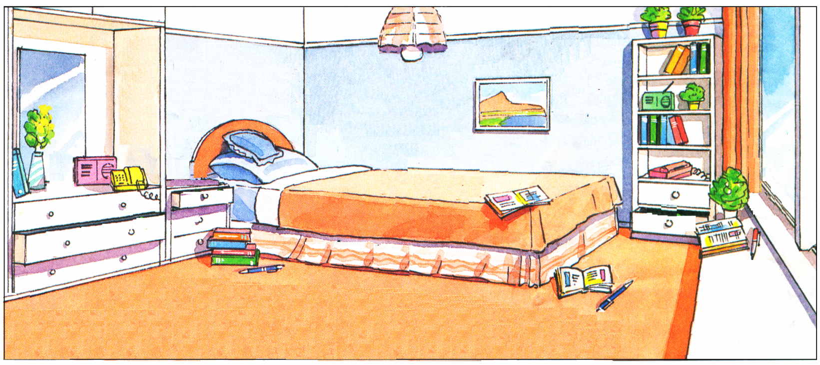
Chol Nam *He is from Sinuiju.*
Sun Chol and Sun Ok
Chol Su
In Chol and Pun Hui
Kang Chol
Hak Su
Jong Hui



2. *Look and speak:* What's in the picture?

Look at this picture. How many of these things can you find?





Supplementary Exercises

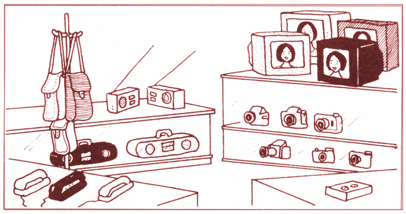
1. *Plurals:* Seven differences

Look at the pictures. Seven things are different.

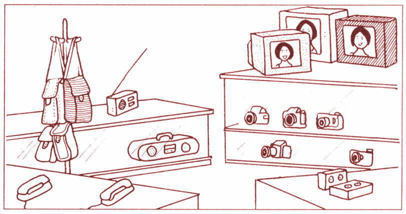
Picture A has got ... Picture B has got ...

a. three bags.	four bags.
b.	....
c.	....
d.	....
e.	....
f.	....
g.	....

A



B



2. *Talking:* Talk to Cathy

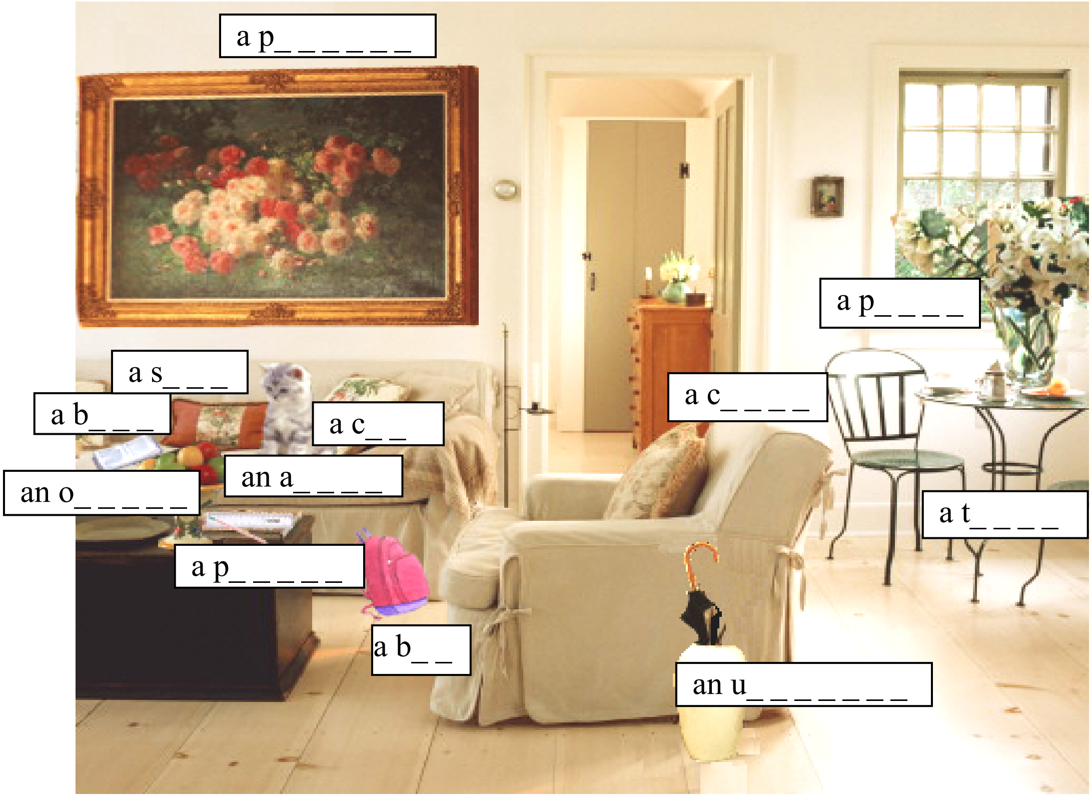
Write your answers.

Cathy: Hello. How are you?
You: ....
Cathy: I’m fine. Where are you from?
You: ....
Cathy: Oh, yes. I’m from Scotland. Where is your house?
You: ....
Cathy: My house is in Edinburgh. How old are you?
You: ....
Cathy: I’m twelve years old. They speak English in my country. What about your country?
You: ....
Cathy: Your English is very good. Is your school very big?
You: ....
Cathy: That’s interesting. See you later. Bye!
You: ....

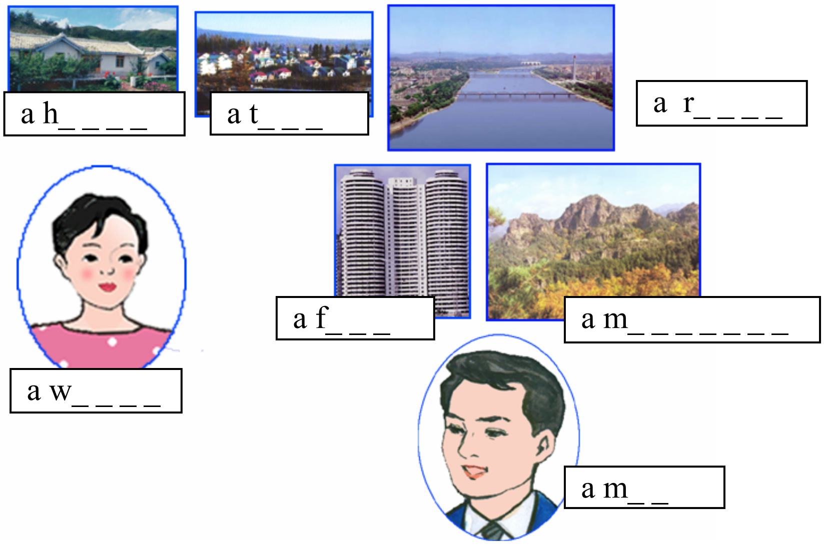
Now talk to Cathy on the cassette.

A picture dictionary (1)

Label the picture.



What's the noun?



Theme C Animal World

Unit 22

Topic

Animal facts



Tiger on Mt. Paektu

1. *Your ideas:* Animals around the world

1.1 *Discussion* Where are they from?

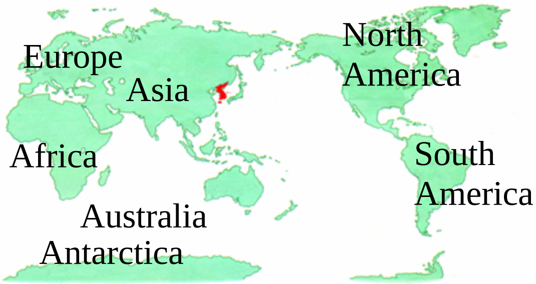
Look at the pictures.
Join the animals to the continents.
Tell the class your ideas.

Tigers are from Asia.

Penguins are from Antarctica.


penguins


kangaroos




toucans


black bears


tigers


zebras

1.2 *Check* Are you right?

Listen. Check your answers.

2. *Speaking and writing:* Animal facts

2.1 *Negative sentences* Right or wrong?

Work in pairs. Are these sentences right or wrong?
Correct them, if they are wrong.

a. Tigers are from Europe.
Wrong! Tigers aren't from Europe. They're from Asia.
b. Penguins are from cold countries.
Right! Penguins are from Antarctica.
c. Kangaroos are from South America.
....
d. Toucans are from Antarctica.
....
e. Zebras are from hot countries.
....
f. Black bears are from Europe.
....

Check your answers on the cassette or with your teacher.

2.2 *Writing* Write some animal facts

Look at the map.

Write some 'right or wrong' sentences about the animals.

Give them to your neighbour.

3. *Read and write:* The things animals can do

3.1 *Vocabulary* What can they do?


A tiger can run.


A kangaroo can jump.

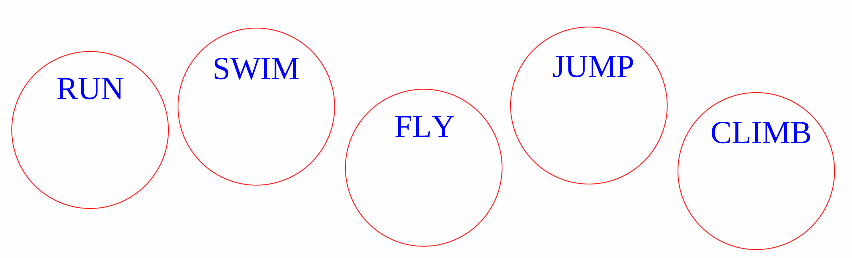

A toucan can fly.


A penguin can swim.


A bear can climb.

Look at the animals in Exercise 3.1 again.

Write the names of the animals in the circles.



Compare your ideas with your neighbour.

Say it clearly!
/kæn/ can
/kɑ:nt/ can't

3.2 *Practice* Can penguins fly?

Answer your teacher's questions.



Can penguins fly?

No, they can't.

Can tigers swim?

Yes, they can.

Can toucans jump?

I don't know.

3.3 *Reading* Kangaroos can jump!

Read about kangaroos. Underline the new information for you.

You can listen to the text.

Kangaroos

Kangaroos can jump 9 metres.
They can jump very fast — 30 kilometres per hour.
Baby kangaroos are very small — only 3 centimetres long.
They can't jump and they can't see.
They can see when they are 9 weeks old.
They can jump when they are 8 months old.
They can't run and they can't walk.
Kangaroos live in Australia.



3.4 *Writing* Tigers can run!

Look at the pictures. Write about tigers.

You can work by yourself or with your neighbour.



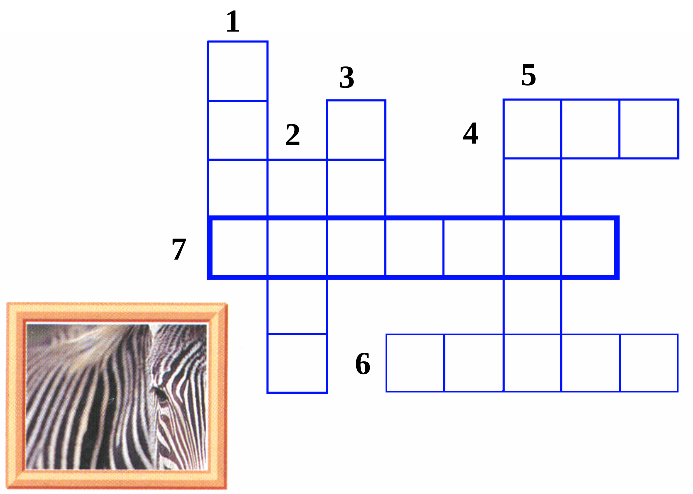
Tigers can .... very well. They can ....5 metres.
Baby tigers can't .... Tigers live ....

4. *Practice*

4.1 *Vocabulary* A puzzle

Write your answers to the questions in the puzzle. What is number 7?

1. Kangaroos can j.....
2. B...... live in North America.
   They are black. They are very big.
3. Tigers can r...... very fast.
4. Look at page 109.
   You can see a ...... on the sofa.
5. A tiger can c...... .
6. What's this in the picture?

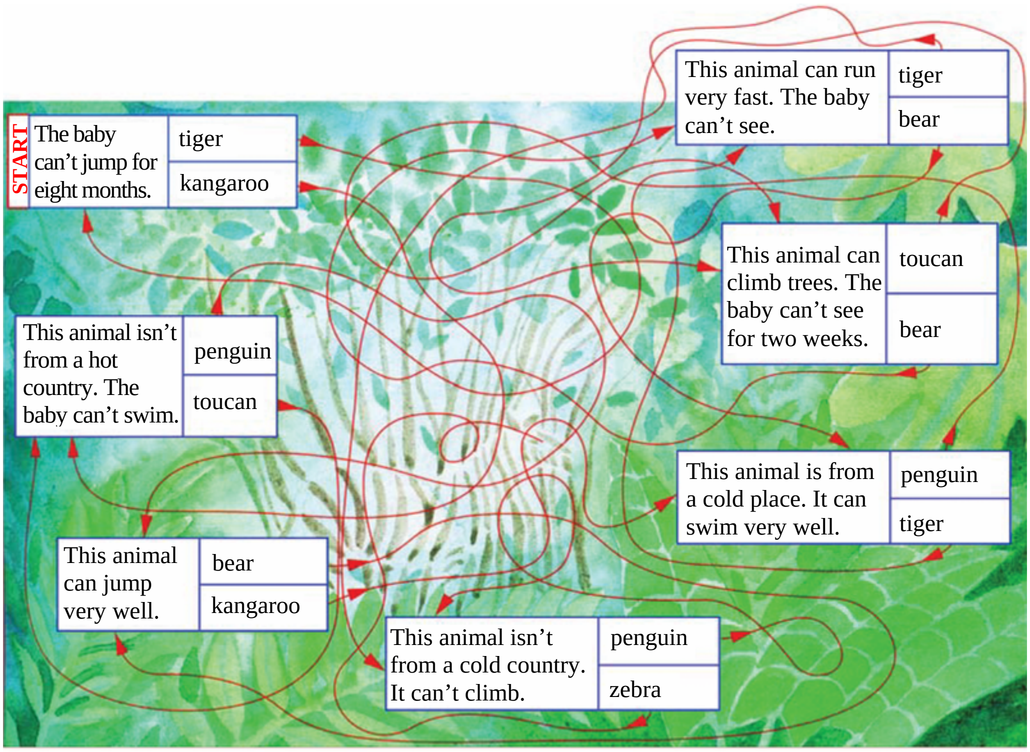


Now make a puzzle for your class. Here are some words.

toucan kangaroo zebra bear tiger penguin
swim fly jump climb see run eat speak live big small

4.2 *Reading* What is it?

Read the sentences. Choose the correct answer and follow the line to the next sentence. What can you see at the end?



5. *Review:* Your Language Record

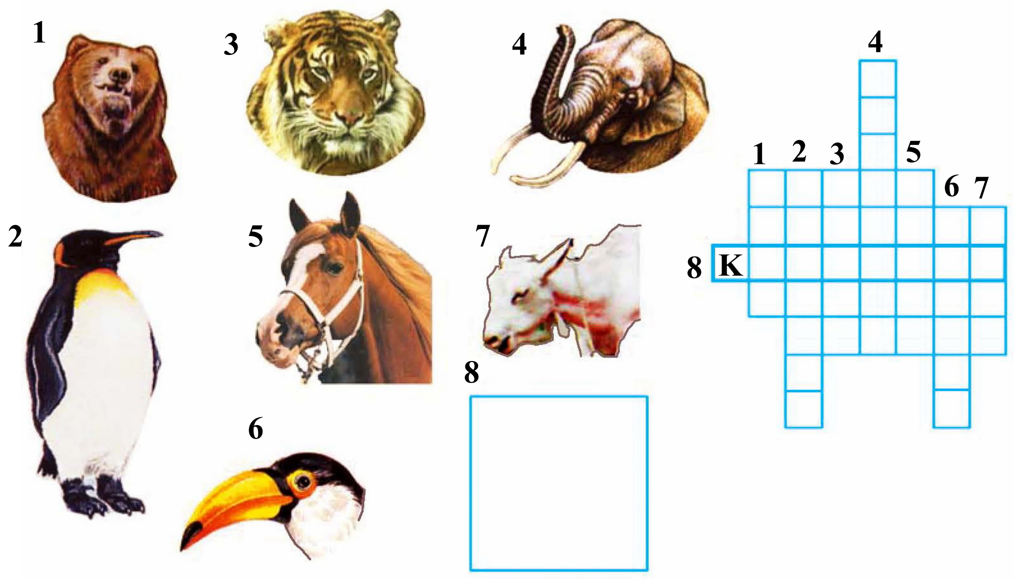
Now complete your Language Record.

Word	Meaning	Example
can		Penguins **can** swim.
climb		Bears can **climb** trees.
fly		Toucans can **fly**.
jump		Kangaroos can **jump**.
run		Penguins can't **run**.
swim		Tigers can **swim**.
walk		Kangaroos can't **walk**.
an animal		A tiger is an **animal**.
a baby		A **baby** kangaroo can't see.
a bear		Black **bears** live in North America.
a country, countries		England is a **country**.
a kangaroo		**Kangaroos** live in Australia.
a penguin		A **penguin** can swim very well.
a zebra		**Zebras** live in Africa.
fast		Tigers can run very **fast**.

Supplementary Exercises

1. *Write:* What's the animal?

Write the names of the animals.
What is number 8? Draw a picture.



2. *Reading:* Who am I?

Write the name of the animal.

a. I come from Africa and India.
I'm very big. I can't fly.

b. I come from South America.
I can't run. I can fly.

c. I come from Antarctica.
I can't run very fast. I can swim.

d. I come from Australia.
I can't climb.
I can jump very high.

e. I come from Asia.
I can run very fast.
I can swim. I can't fly.

Write some sentences for a friend. They can guess the name of the animal.

3. *Listen and repeat:* Learn some sentences

Listen and say the sentences.

Penguins live in Antarctica.
Penguins can swim. Can they fly?
No, they can't.

Tigers live in Asia.
Tigers can run. Can they climb?
Yes, they can.

4. *Reading and writing:* Right or wrong?

4.1 Animals and continents

Look at the map. Is it right?

Write a sentence for each one. *For example:*

a. *Tigers aren't from Antarctica! They're from Asia.*

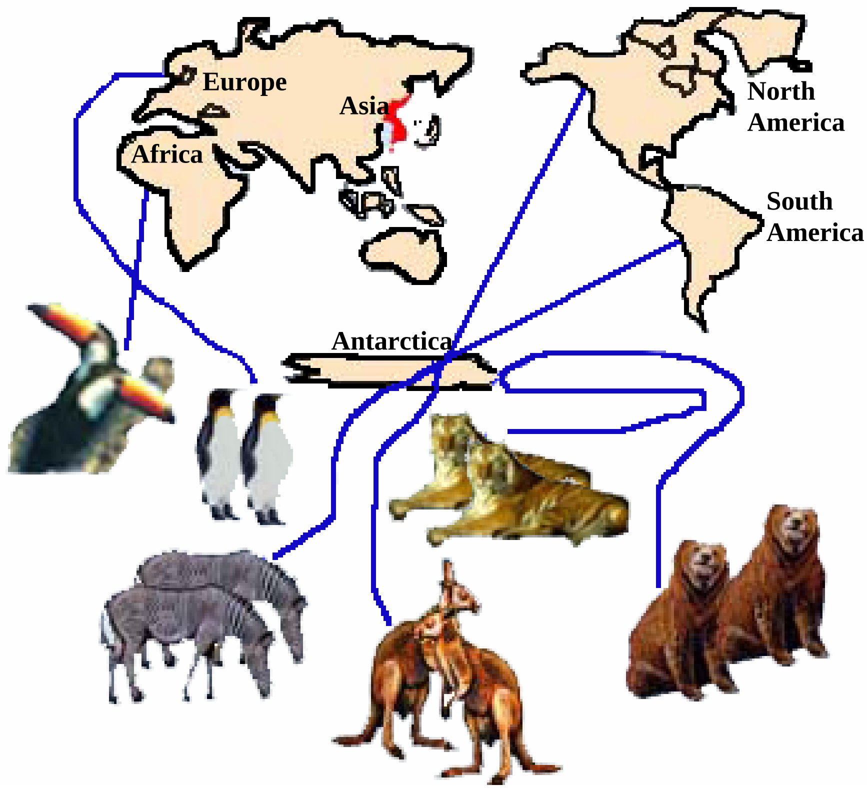
b. ....

c. ....

d. ....

e. ....

f. ....



Listen and check your answers on the cassette.

4.2 All about you

Are these sentences right or wrong for you?
Correct them if they are wrong. *For example*:

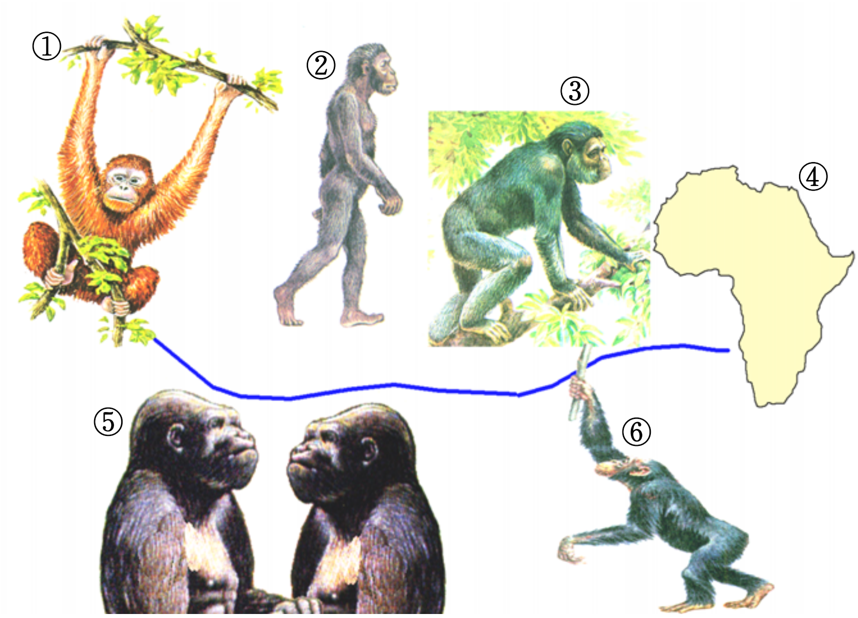
a. You're a girl. *That's right* or *wrong! I'm not a girl. I'm a boy*.
b. You're from Korea. ....
c. You're at school now. ....
d. You're from Antarctica. ....
e. You're in England. ....

5. *Reading:* Chimpanzees

Read about chimpanzees.
Match the sentences to the pictures.

Chimpanzees

Chimpanzees come from Africa. They live in the trees and they can climb very well.
They can walk on two legs and run on four legs.
They can jump. They can't fly but they can 'talk'.



You can listen to the text on the cassette.

6. *Writing and speaking:* Talk to Tom

Write your answers to Tom's questions.

Tom: Hello.

You: ....

Tom: How are you?

You: ....

Tom: I'm fine. I like playing the guitar. Can you play the guitar?

You: ....

Tom: Can you play other musical instruments?

You: ....

Tom: What about sports?

You: ....

Tom: Well, I go swimming every day. Can you swim?

You: ....

Tom: We can go swimming together! What's your telephone number?

You: ....

Tom: I can talk to you later. Bye!

You: ....

Now talk to Tom on the cassette.

7. *Say it clearly!:* /æ / can, kangaroo

Listen and say the words and sentences. Open your mouth!

animal apple bag can cat flat kangaroo

man sandwich thanks that has

That man has an apple in his bag.

Kangaroos and cats are animals.

The sandwich is in that bag.

Unit 23

Language focus
'be', 'can', 'can't'

1. *Look and say:* At the zoo



1.1 *Your ideas* What is it?

Kate and Tony are at the zoo with Class 2M.
Look at the picture.
Who lives here, do you think?

1.2 *Listening* Are you right?

Listen to Kate and Tony.
Can you complete the worksheet?

Tony: What's this animal?
Kate: I don't know. I can't see an animal here.
Tony: I think they're toucans.
Kate: No, they aren't. The toucans are in there.
Tony: Yes, you're right.
Kate: Look! I can see something in the trees.
Tony: Oh, yes! It's very small.
I think it's a baby.
Kate: No, it isn't. Look, you can see a baby there. It's very, very small.
Tony: Wow! It isn't very old. What are they?
Kate: I know. They come from Australia.
They are ...

Middle School

Class 2M
Zoo visit

Name of animal ....
Number of adult animals ……………........
Number of babies ....
They come from ....

Can you understand the conversation?
Check with your teacher.
Work in pairs. Read the conversation.

1.3 *Reading* The three bears

Look at the pictures.
Can Kate and Tony see a koala bear, a panda bear or a polar bear?

1 Koala bears are from Australia. They live in trees. Adult koala bears aren't very big. They are only 0.5 metres tall. Baby koala bears are very small. They are only 2 centimetres tall!





2 Panda bears are from China. Adult panda bears are very big. They are 130kilos. Baby panda bears aren't very big:only 1.5 kilos. They are black and white.

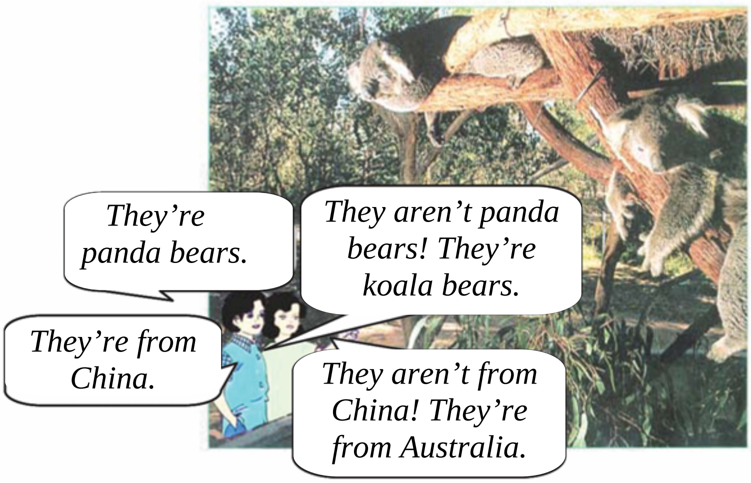
3 Polar bears are from the Arctic. Baby polar bears aren't very big but adult polar bears are very strong.



2. *Grammar (1):* It isn't a panda bear!

2.1 *Your ideas* In Korean

How can you say these sentences in Korean?



2.2 *Summary* ‘not’

In English, there is a long and a short form of ‘not’.
Can you complete the table?

I’m not (I am not)	from Wonsan.
You aren’t (You are not)	
He .... (He is not) She .... (She is not) It .... (It is not) We .... (We are not)	

Say it clearly!

/ɪz/ is
/ɪznt/ isn’t
/ɑ:/ are
/ɑ:nt/ aren’t

2.3 *Practice* What is it?

Look at the pictures. The sentences are wrong!
Correct them. Write your answers.

1 It’s a bag.
It isn’t a bag!
It’s a football.



2 They’re pens.
They aren’t pens!
They’re books.



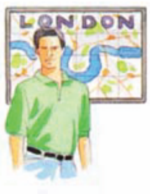
3 They’re zebras.



5 He’s from Paris.



4 It’s a table.





6 They’re pencils.

7 It’s a window.





8 They’re very old.

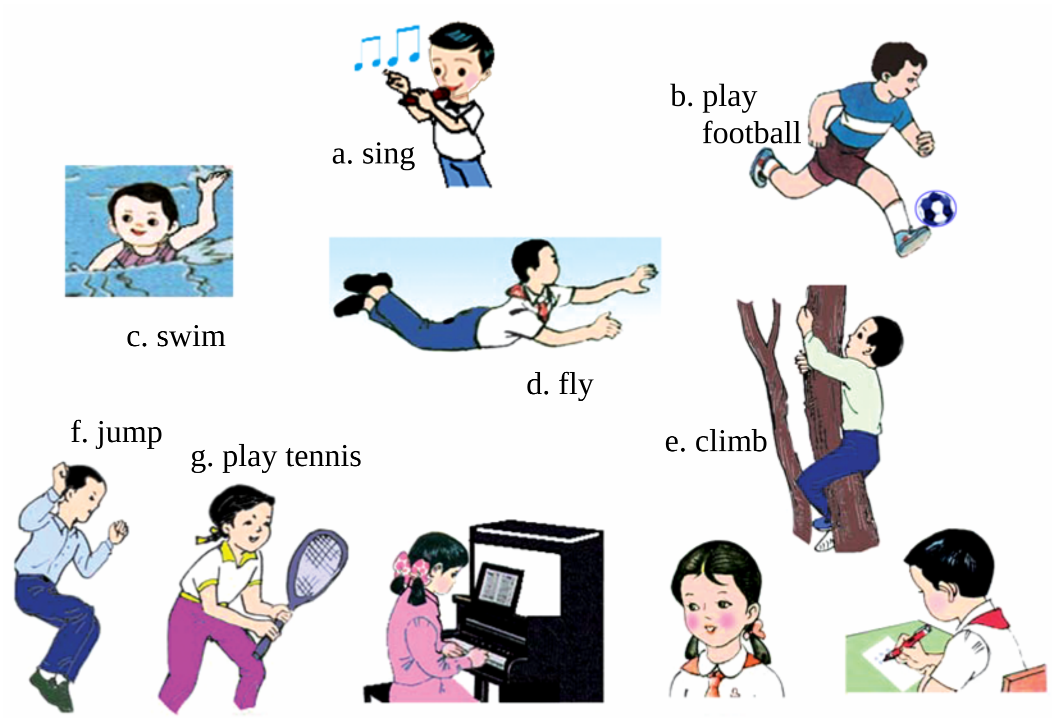
3. *Grammar (2):* What can you do ?

3.1 *Your ideas* The things you can do

Look at the pictures.
What can you do? What can’t you do?
Write some sentences.

I can ...
I can’t ...

Compare with your neighbour. Read some sentences to the class.
What other things can you do? Tell the class.



3.2 *Summary* ‘can’ and ‘can’t’

‘Can’ is easy! You can use the same form for everybody.

I		
You		play tennis.
He	can	swim.
She		
It		fly.
We	can’t	speak Chinese.
You		
They		

Say it clearly!
/kæn/ can
/kɑ:nt/ can’t

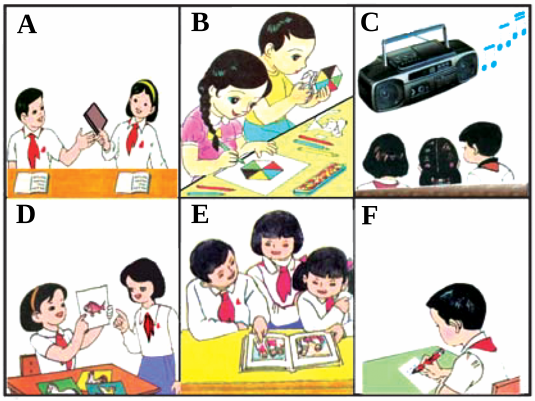
4. *Classroom phrases:* In the classroom

4.1 *Instructions* Some things your teacher says

Match the sentences to the pictures.

Compare your answers with your neighbour.

1. *Read about animals.*
2. *Look at the picture.*
3. *Write some sentences.*
4. *Match the words to the pictures.*
5. *Listen.*
6. *Work in pairs.*



4.2 *Practice* Some things you can say

Here are some useful phrases. Look at the pictures.
What are the people saying?

What's 'spaghetti' in English?	Can I have a dictionary, please?
What does 'taxi' mean?	Can you play the cassette again, please?
I don't understand this word.	Can you say that again, please?



5. *Review:* Your Language Record

Now complete your *Language Record.*

Classroom phrases Add more phrases. Write the meanings.

What's 'pizza' in English? ....
What does 'taxi' mean? ....
....
....

'be' (negative) Complete the table.

I'm *not* (I am not)	It .... (It is not)
You *aren't* (You are not)	We .... (We are not)
He .... (He is not)	You .... (You are not)
She .... (She is not)	They .... (They are not)

'can' and 'can't' Complete the table. Write some more example.

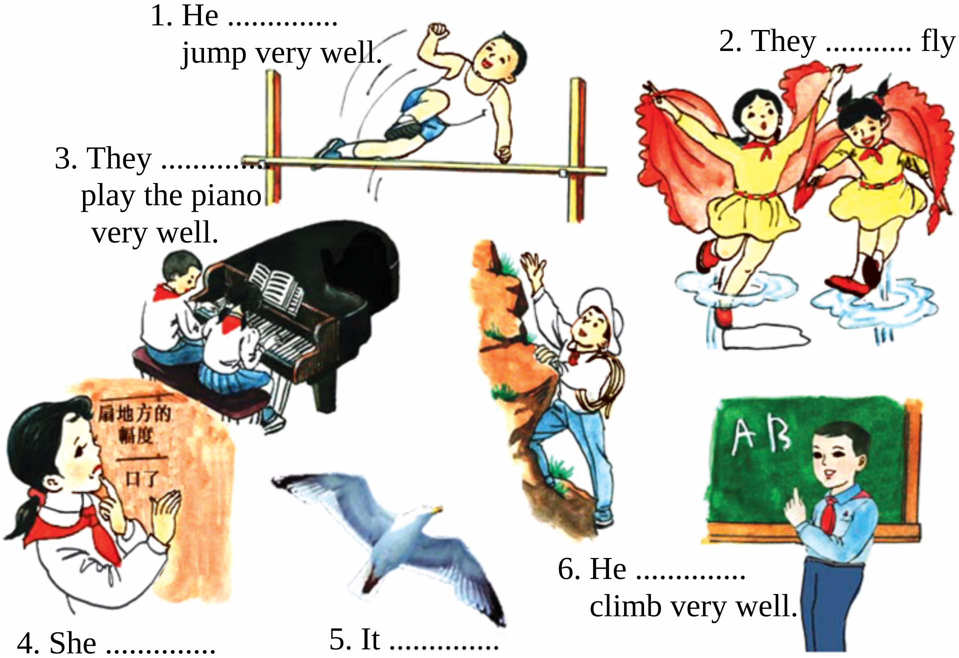
I can play tennis.	I can't speak Chinese.
You can swim.	We can't fly.
He	You ....
She	They ....

Supplementary Exercises

1. *Look and write:* What can they do?

1.1 'can' or 'can't'

Look at the pictures.
Write 'can' or 'can't' in the sentences.



1. He .... jump very well.
2. They .... fly!
3. They .... play the piano very well.
4. She .... read Chinese.
5. It .... fly very well.
6. He .... climb very well.
7. He .... write.

1.2 What can animals do?

Complete the chart about zebras and toucans. Write about the animals.

For example:

Tigers can swim but they can't fly.

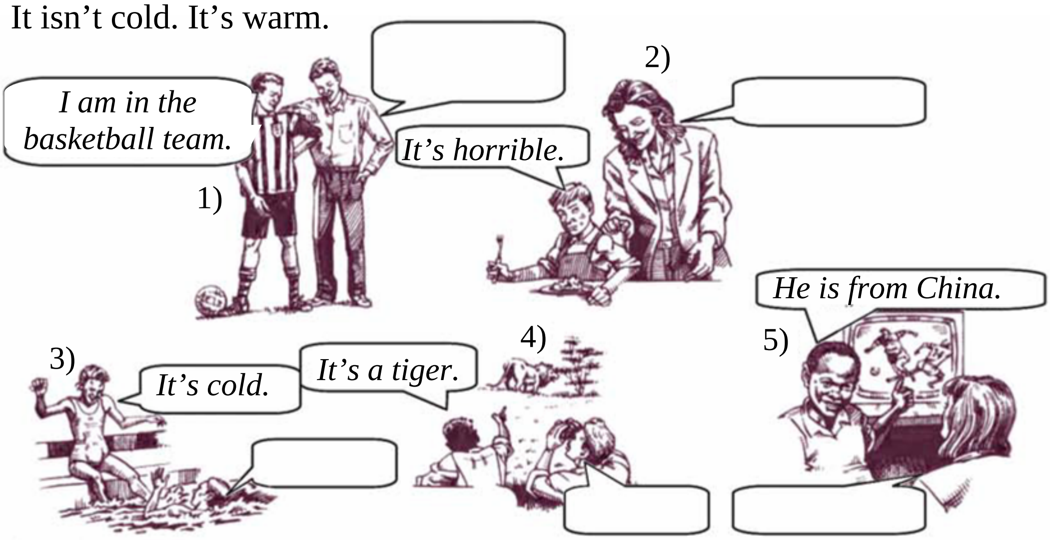
Kangaroos can't swim but they can jump.

animal	tiger	kangaroos	penguins	zebras	toucans
swim	yes	no	yes	....	....
jump	yes	yes	yes	....	....
run	yes	no	no	....	....
climb	yes	no	no	....	....
fly	no	no	no	....	....

2. *Reading:* You're wrong!

Match the correct sentence to each picture.

He isn't from China. He's from Italy.
It isn't a tiger. It's a lion.
You are not in the basketball team.
You're in the football team.
It isn't horrible. It is nice.
It isn't cold. It's warm.

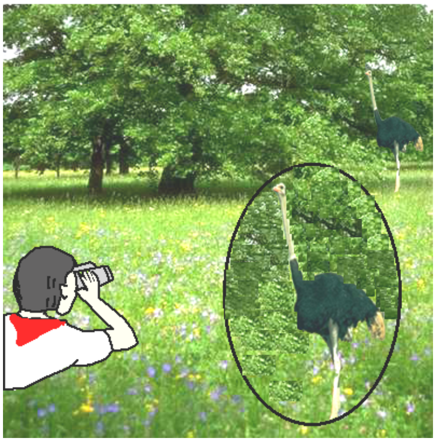


Listen and check your answers.

3. *Reading, writing and speaking:* An ostrich or a flamingo?

3.1 Where they live?

Read the texts and look at the picture. Can Yong Hui see an ostrich or a flamingo?



Ostriches are birds. They come from Africa and Australia. They are black and white. They are very big. They can run very fast – 60 km per hour. They can't fly. An ostrich nest isn't in a tree. It's in the ground. A female ostrich sits on 10 to 20 eggs.

Flamingos come from many countries. They are pink in colour. They have long legs. They live near salt water. They eat fish and they can fly. The nest is near water. It is on the ground. A female flamingo sits on two eggs.

3.2 Is Cathy right?

Read what Cathy says about flamingos. Is she right? If she is wrong, correct her.

Cathy: Flamingos come from a lot of countries.
You: *That's right!*
Cathy: Flamingo nests are in trees.
You: *No, they aren't! They're* ....
Cathy: Flamingos are black and white.
You: ....
Cathy: Flamingos are very small.
You: ....
Cathy: A flamingo nest is in the water.
You: ....
Cathy: Flamingos have long legs.
You: ....

Listen. Check your answers.

3.3 Write about an ostrich!

Write four sentences with wrong information about an ostrich.
Next lesson, ask another student to correct the sentences.

....

....

....

4. *Say it clearly!:* Syllables

4.1 International words

Listen and say the words on the cassette.

Words with one syllable: film club

Words with two syllables: taxi football cassette

Words with three syllables: dictionary radio telephone computer cinema sandwiches

4.2 Some more words

Listen and say the words. Put the words in the correct circle.

pen cassette kangaroo school classroom woman friends Africa pencil toucan zebra umbrella picture plant chair table tiger

one syllable words	**two syllable words**	**three syllable words**
pen	*cassette*	*kangaroo*

Look at Units 15—22. Write three more words in each circle.

5. *Listen and repeat:* Learn some sentences

Listen and say the sentences.

What's 'spaghetti' in English?
What does 'taxi' mean?
I don't understand this word.
Can I have a dictionary, please?
Can you play the cassette again, please?
Can you say that again, please?

Unit 24

Revision
Units (22 — 23)

1. *Vocabulary:* Find the word

Can you find the names of the animals in the puzzle?



H	K	O	A	L	A	B	E	A	R	L	A	S	H	M
Z	E	B	R	A	C	V	A	G	F	E	K	O	L	M
D	U	S	G	P	A	N	D	A	B	E	A	R	N	L
H	Y	B	L	A	C	K	B	E	A	R	R	D	W	G
J	U	H	G	P	E	N	G	U	I	N	F	D	O	T
Z	X	C	V	B	N	M	L	T	I	G	E	R	X	H
K	A	N	G	A	R	O	O	C	S	T	U	P	B	U
H	G	D	S	C	T	O	U	C	A	N	M	T	Y	N

2. *Writing:* This animal can ...

2.1 *Writing* What can they do?

Write some sentences about the animals in Exercise 1.

For example: *A tiger can't fly. An elephant can walk.*

You can use these verbs:

swim climb fly jump run walk talk speak

What can you do? Write some sentences.

I can read. I can write. I can .... I can't ....

2.2 *Reading* What can a tortoise do?

Look at the picture and read the sentences. Are they true or false?

a. Tortoises can't fly. ☐
b. Tortoises can't walk very fast. ☐
c. Tortoises can live for 200 years. ☐
d. Tortoises can't live in cold countries. ☐
e. Tortoises can climb. ☐

Tortoises come from warm countries, but they can live in cold countries.



When it is cold, they sleep for 20—24 weeks. Big tortoises can live for 150 years. Small tortoises can live for 50 or 60 years.

They eat plants. They can't fly and they can't climb, but they can walk at 5 kilometres per hour.

3. *Look and read:* Is it right?

Look at the pictures and read the sentences.
Some sentences are wrong!
Correct them.



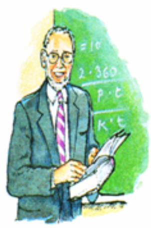
a. It's a cock.
That's right.

b. It's a pencil.
It isn't a pencil.
It's a book.





c. They're penguins.



d. He's an astronaut.

e. She's very old.





f. It's a house.

g. It's a mountain.





h. You're a boy!

4. *Classroom phrases:* In the classroom

Match the two parts of the sentences.

1. Read ...	a. ... to the cassette.
2. Look ...	b. ... the words and the pictures.
3. Write ...	c. ... at the pictures.
4. Match ...	d. ... about the animals.
5. Listen ...	e. ... in pairs.
6. Work ...	f. ... some sentences.

Supplementary Exercises

1. *Vocabulary:* Find the words

1.1 Find the animals

How many animal names can you find?

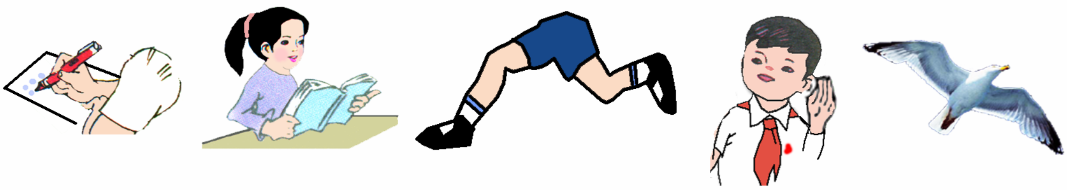


1.2 What's the verb?

Find the verbs in the square.



A	W	A	L	K	I	E	Y	Q	H	K	A	O	Y	W
R	E	G	H	I	C	L	I	M	B	J	W	V	Q	L
F	G	E	T	W	E	A	D	C	D	I	J	E	O	O
J	U	M	P	S	G	A	C	S	D	W	E	A	G	O
R	K	U	O	R	U	N	R	U	W	F	A	H	W	K
E	F	E	R	D	S	C	S	W	I	M	L	I	H	A
A	J	U	I	L	I	S	T	E	N	A	O	X	A	S
D	F	R	E	T	S	D	A	F	L	Y	D	A	V	A
J	D	G	A	F	W	R	I	T	E	U	K	Y	Q	G



2. *Speaking:* Questions and answers

2.1 Talk to Cathy

Write your answers to Cathy's questions.

Cathy: Hello! It's sports day at my school today. I'm in the swimming team. Can you swim?

You: ....

Cathy: I'm in the basketball team, too. Can you play basketball?

You: ....

Cathy: My friend can jump two metres high. Can you jump two metres?

You: ....

Cathy: She can also run a kilometre in six minutes. Can you run very fast?

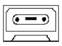
You: ....

Cathy: Can you do another sports?

You: ....

Cathy: That's interesting. I can talk to you later. Bye!

You: ....

 Now talk to Cathy on the cassette.



2.2 What can you ask Cathy?

Write a question for each picture.

For example:
Can you play the guitar?







3. *Write:* Is it right?

Look at the pictures and read the sentences.
Some sentences are wrong! Correct them.



1) It's a plant.
That's right.



2) It's a tiger.
It isn't a tiger.
It's ...



3) It's a tortoise.
....



4) You're five years old!
....



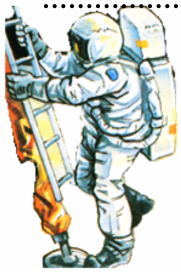
5) They're oranges.
....



6) They're telephones.
....



7) It's a tree.
....



8) She's an astronaut.
....

4. *Classroom phrases:* In the classroom

Here are some sentences you can say. Match the two parts.

1. What's 'pizza' ...	a. ... understand this word
2. What does ...	b. ... say that again, please?
3. Can I have ...	c. ... a dictionary, please?
4. Can you ...	d. ... in English?
5. I don't ...	e. ... 'fly' mean?

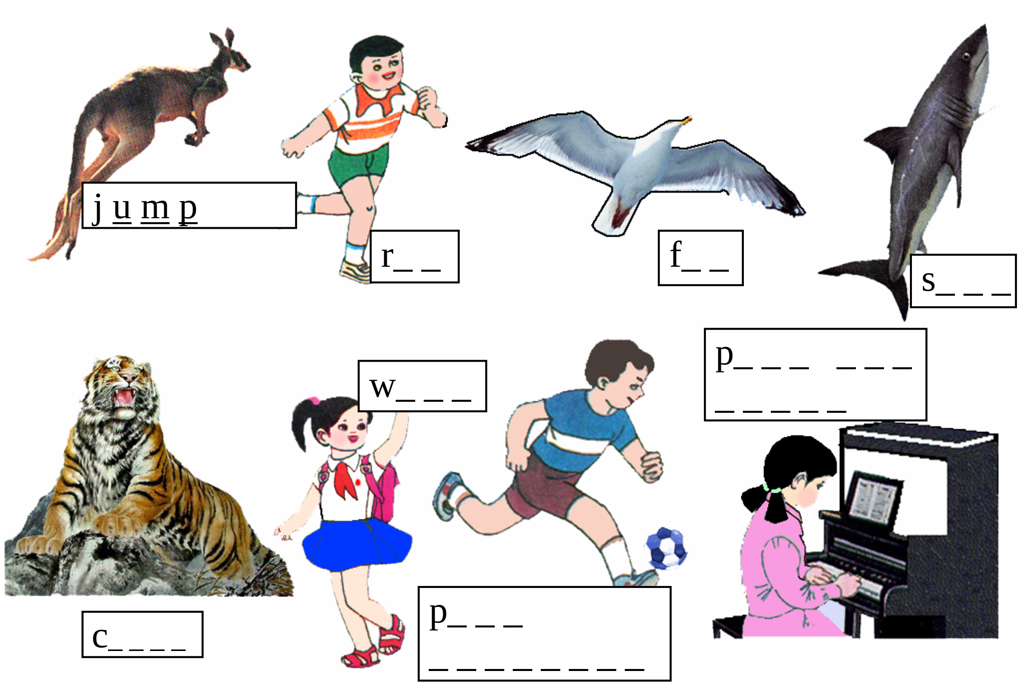
Listen and check your answers.

A picture dictionary (2)

Label the pictures.



What can they do?



Theme D The Circle of Life

Unit 25

Topic

Natural food

1. *Your ideas:* In our country

Look at the pictures. Can you find these animals in our country? Work with your neighbour. Make three lists.

They can fly.	*They can't walk.*	*They can swim.*
butterfly	*whale*	*whale*


a rabbit


a frog

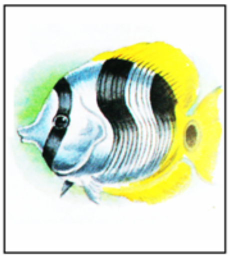

a butterfly


a cock


a whale


a dog


a seal


a fish

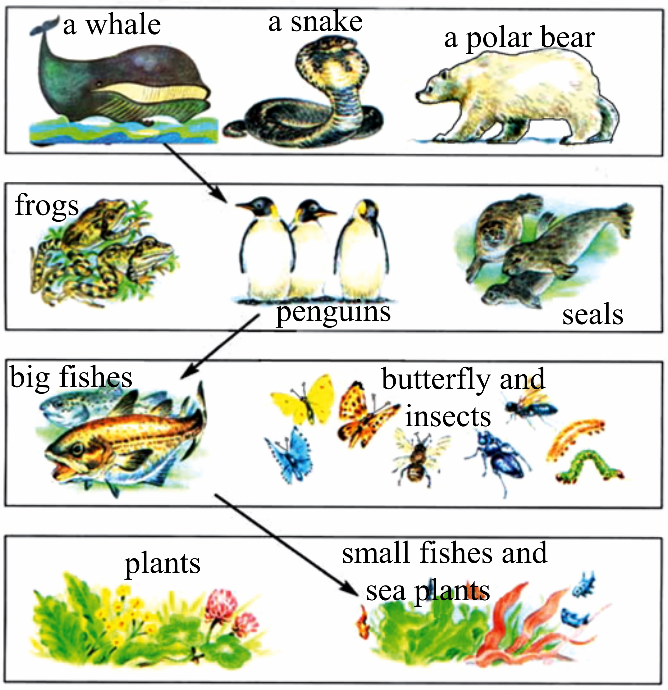
2. *Speak and write:* Big or small, they are all important!

2.1 *Speaking* What do they eat?

All the animals in the world are important. They give food to other animals. Look at the pictures. Make a food chain for each animal.

What can you say about the food chains? Tell your neighbour.

A whale eats penguins.
A penguin eats big fishes.
A big fish eats small fishes and sea plants.



2.2 *Writing* Write about a food chain

Write about a food chain for a snake and a polar bear.

A snake eats ...... *A polar bear eats* ......
A frog eats .... *A seal eats* ....
A butterfly eats ...... *A big fish eats* ....

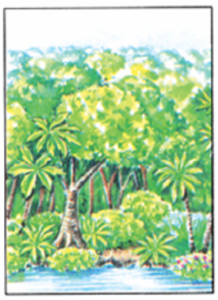
3. *Read:* A circle of life

3.1 *Reading* A beautiful butterfly

Read about the biggest butterfly in the world.
Can you match the pictures to the spaces?

a


b


c


d




There are a lot of butterflies in the world. There are small butterflies. There are big butterflies. The birdwing butterfly is a very big butterfly. It is also very beautiful.

1

▲It lives in the forests. It eats flowers.

The female isn't beautiful. It is black and white. ▼

2

3

▲It is 25cm across, the same size as this book!

4

▲There are birdwing butterflies in India, Sri Lanka and Australia.

3.2 *Vocabulary* Words

Read the text in Exercise 3.1 again.

Make a list of the words and phrases you can't understand.

<u>*Words I can't understand*</u>

beautiful

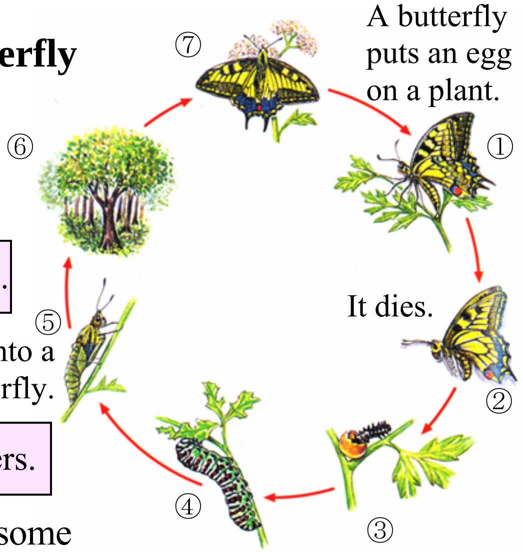
Compare with your neighbour. Can you guess the meanings?

Check with your teacher.

3.3 *Reading* The life of a butterfly

Work with your neighbour.

Match the sentences to the pictures.



A caterpillar comes from the egg.

It flies in the forest.

It changes into a butterfly.

It eats the plant.

It eats flowers.

Read the sentences again. Write some more words on your list from Exercise 3.2.

Check with your teacher.

Check your answers with the cassette or your teacher.

4. *Practice*

4.1 *Vocabulary* What's the word?

Can you join the picture or sentence to the correct word?

It swims in rivers and the sea.

A caterpillarcomes from ....

Snakes ...... frogs and small animals.

A butterfly can ....

a frog
an egg
eat
a butterfly
meat
a plant
a fish
fly









4.2 *Writing* Write about an animal

Look at the pictures in Exercise 1 or choose another animal.

Draw a picture and write about it.

This is a fox.
It lives in forests.
It eats small animals.
It isn't very beautiful.
It is very cunning.
Foxes live in Asia, Europe and North America.

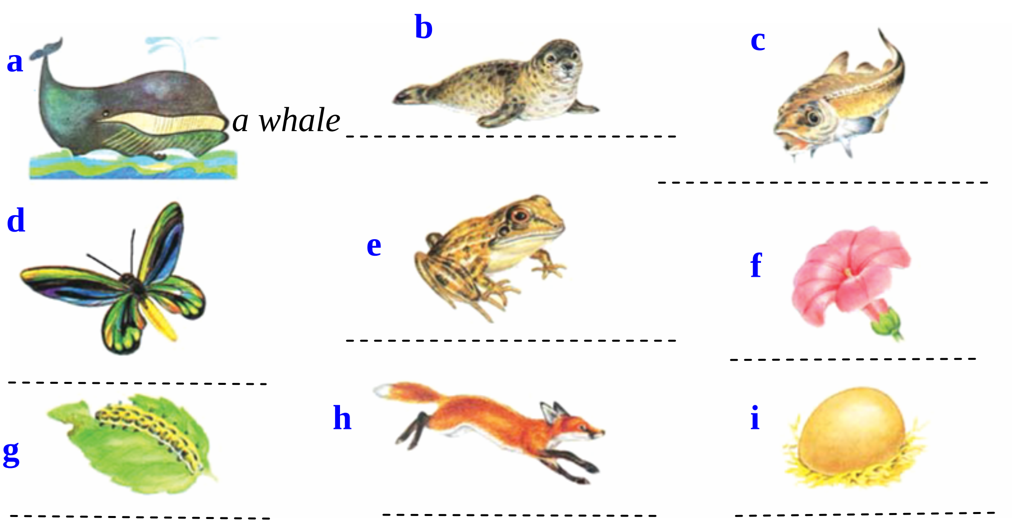


5. *Review:* Your Language Record

Now complete your Language Record.

Word	Meaning	Example
change		Caterpillars **change** into butterflies.
come from		I **come from** England.
die		All animals **die**.
eat		Snakes **eat** small animals.
fly		Butterflies **fly**. A butterfly flies.
live		Polar bears **live** in the Arctic.
put		I **put** my book on the table.
meat		Polar bears eat **meat**.
the sea		A whale lives in **the sea**.
beautiful		Butterflies are **beautiful**.
black		This is **black**.
white		This is **white**.
also		A polar bear eats seals. It **also** eats fish.
a lot of		The world has got **a lot of** animals.

Animals Label the picture.



Supplementary Exercises

1. *Vocabulary:* Find the animals

Look at the picture.
Can you find 12 animals?



Make four lists.

They've got two legs: ______________________________________
They've got four legs: ______________________________________
They can fly: ______________________________________
They can swim very well: ______________________________________

2. *Reading and writing (1):* An animal quiz

Read the sentences. If they are wrong, correct them.

Animal quiz ***Right or wrong?***



1. Penguins come from the Arctic.
   Wrong! They come from Antarctica.
2. Whales eat plankton. 3. Polar bears eat meat.
   ________________ ________________
4. Baby tigers can't see. 5. Tigers can jump 10 metres.
   ________________ ________________

6. Kangaroos can run. 7. Penguins can't jump.

_______________ _______________

8. A fish eats meat and plants.

____





Listen and check your answers.

3. *Reading and writing (2):* More animal facts

3.1 Kangaroos or polar bears

Join the sentences to the correct animal.

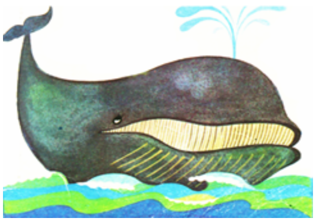
a. They can jump nine meters.
b. They come from a very cold continent.
c. They are very white.
d. They come from Australia.
e. They eat fish.
f. A baby is only three centimetres long.
g. They can swim very well.
h. They can jump 30 kilometres per hour.





3.2 A whale

Write about a whale.



____
____
____
____

4. *Listen and repeat:* Learn some sentences



Listen and say the sentences.

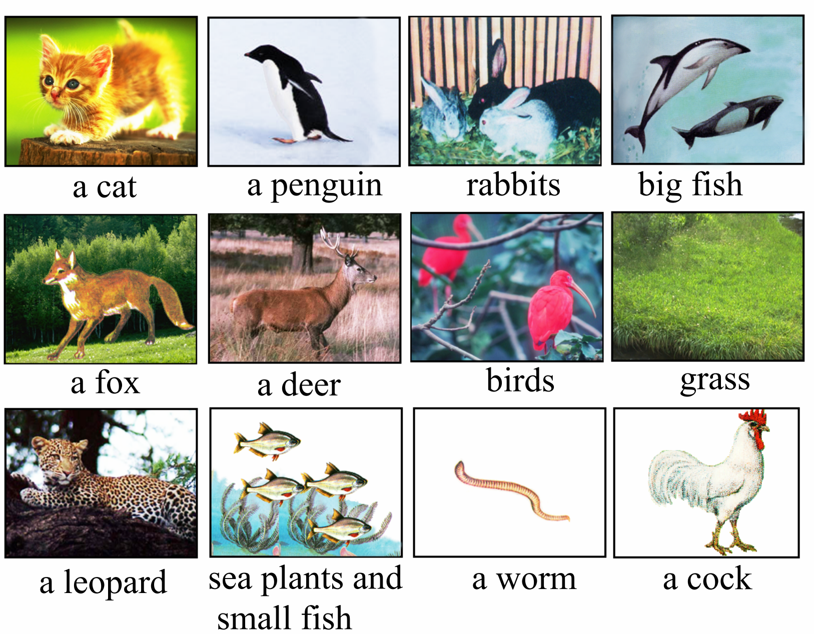
A polar bear eats meat.
A fish eats meat and plants.
A penguin eats fish.
The birdwing butterfly is a very big butterfly.

It is also very beautiful.
It lives in forests.
It eats flowers.

5. *Reading:* Food chains

5.1 What do they eat?

Join the animals with the food.



5.2 In Africa

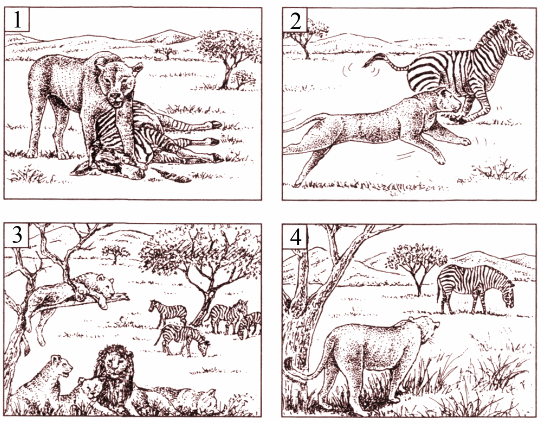
Look at the pictures. Join the pictures to the texts.

A
These lions and zebras live in Africa.

B
A lion sees a zebra.

C
It runs very fast.

D
It eats the zebra.

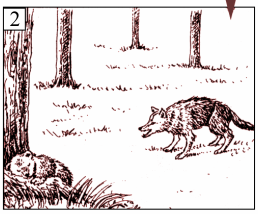


5.3 In Canada

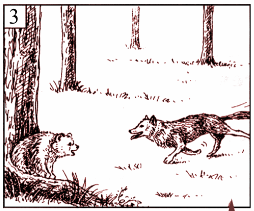
Write about the pictures.



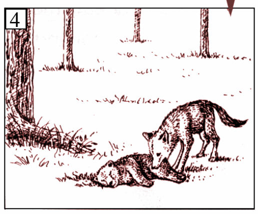
This bear ....
....
....
....
....



A wolf ....
....
....
....
....



....
....
....
....
....



....
....
....
....
....

6. *Speaking and writing:* Talk to Tom

Write your answers to Tom's questions.



Tom: Hello. How are you?

You: ....

Tom: I'm fine. Can you help me with my homework?

It's about food chains.

You: ....

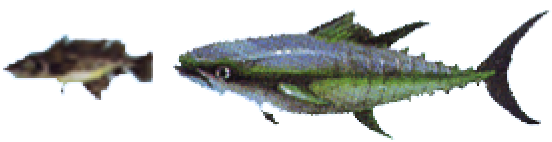
Tom: I know a polar bear eats seals. What about a seal?

You: ....



Tom: And a fish?

You: ....



Tom: Oh, that's right. Now, what about a cat?

You: ....



Tom: And a frog?

You: ....



Tom: That's all. Thanks very much! Bye!

You: ....

Now talk to Tom on the cassette.

7. *Say it clearly!*: 's': /ts/, /z/ and /ɪz/

There are three ways to say 's'.

Listen. Say the words and sentences.

/ts/:	eats	puts	plants		
/z/:	is	lives	flies	comes	frogs
	snails	butterflies			
/ɪz/:	changes	fishes			

A frog eats /ts/ snails /z/.

A caterpillar comes /z/ from an egg.

A caterpillar changes /ɪz/ into a butterfly.

Butterflies /z/ fly in the forest.

Fishes /ɪz/ eat plants /ts/.

Unit 26

Language focus
Present simple, 'there is/are'

1. *Speaking:* A new pet

1.1 *Your ideas* Your pets

Have you got a pet at home? What is it?

Tell the class about it.



I've got a pet .... His/Her name is .....

He/She is .... old. He/She sleeps in .....

He/She eats .....

1.2 *Listening* Kate has got a new pet

Listen. Kate has got a new pet. What is it?

A rabbit, a dog, a mouse or a cat?



Kate: Hi, Susan.
Susan: Hi, Kate. What's in the box?
Kate: It's my new pet. It lives in here.
Susan: I like pets. I've got a pet mouse.
Kate: Oh, that's nice.
Susan: What is your pet? Can I see it?
Kate: Yes. He's in here.
His name's Fang. He's a baby.
Susan: How old is he?
Kate: He's eight weeks old. He sleeps a lot.
He eats at night. He's very nice.
Susan: What is he?
Kate: Look! You can see him.
Susan: Ugh!
Kate: He likes a mouse for dinner!
Susan: Oh, no! My mouse is in my pocket!

1.3 *Speaking* Read the conversation

Work in pairs. Read the conversation.

1.4 *Writing* Your pet

Draw a picture of your pet or an animal you know.
Write about it.

This is my pet dog. His name is Tiger.
He is eight years old. He eats meat.
He sleeps in my house.



2. *Grammar (1):* Present simple

2.1 *Your ideas* What is different?

Read the sentences. Look at the sentences with 'he', 'she' and 'it'. What is different?

I *like* my pet dog.
You *speak* English.
We *walk* to school.
They *live* in England.

She *likes* her pet cat.
He *lives* in a box.
It *eats* a mouse for dinner.

2.2 *Summary* Complete the table

Complete the table with the correct form of the verb.

I	live in Korea.
You	sleep eight hours at night.
We	come from Wonsan.
They	sing a song every day.

He	.... in Korea.
She	.... eight hours at night.
It	.... from Africa.

You can use the *present simple* to talk about:
something that happens regularly and something that is true generally.
I come to school on foot. He lives in a small house.

2.3 *Practice* Talk to your neighbour

Tell your neighbour about your day.



by bus



by car



on foot

I come to school ...

I go home ...



in my house



in the park



in the street

After school, I play ...

Tell the class about your neighbour.

Peter comes to school by bus.

He goes home by car. He plays in the park.

2.4 *More practice* Fill the gap

Choose a word to fill the gap.

a. Tony ..... to school by bus.	live / lives
b. Fang ..... a mouse for dinner.	eat / eats
c. Polar bears ..... in the Arctic.	play / plays
d. We .... football at school.	come / comes
e. Kangaroos .... from Australia.	speak / speaks
f. You ...... English.	walk / walks
g. She .... English songs.	sing / sings
h. Susan ..... to school.	go / goes

3. *Grammar (2):* Facts about the world

3.1 *Your ideas* Read about the world

Read these facts about the world.
Can you tell the class more facts about the world?
How do you say 'there is' and 'there are' in your language?

3.2 Make a rule *'there is /are'*

Look at Exercise 3.1 again.

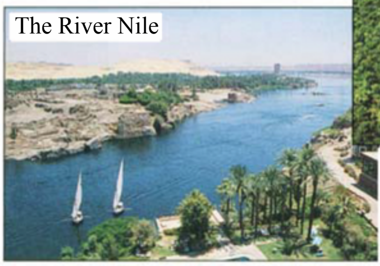
When do you say 'there is'? When do you say 'there are'?

Tell the class your ideas.

Facts about the world

There are 7 continents in the world.
There're more than 200 countries in the world.


The Amazon Forest


The River Nile

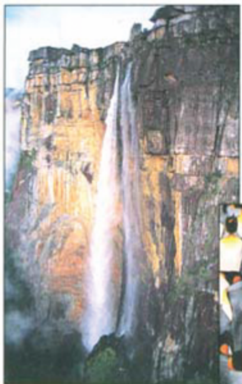
◀ There is a very long river in Egypt.

▲ There is a very big forest in Brazil.

3.3 *Check* Test your rule

Write 'there is' or 'there are' in these sentences.

Listen and check your answers.


Angel Waterfall

◀ .... a very high waterfall in Venezuela.

.... eighteen types of penguins.▼


Penguins


Mount Everest

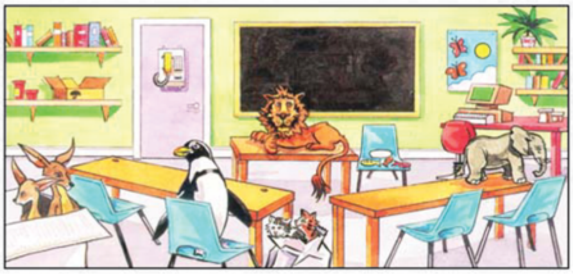
◀ .... a very high mountain in Nepal.

▶ .... fifty types of kangaroos in Australia.

Kangaroos



3.4 *Practice* What's wrong?



Look at the picture. There are some strange things in the classroom! Write about them.

For example:

There's an elephant on a desk.

4. *Talking:* Shopping

4.1 Asking for things In the shop



Listen. Has Susan got the right money at the end?

Susan:	Can I have "The World of Nature", please?
Assistant:	Yes, here it is.
Susan:	Thank you, er ...
Assistant:	Is that OK?
Susan:	Can I have the free map, please?
Assistant:	Oh, sorry. There are two here. Here you are.
Susan:	Thank you. How much is that?
Assistant:	That's £ 2.50 please.
Susan:	Here's ten pounds.
Assistant:	Thanks. Here you are, £ 2.50 change.
Susan:	But ...

4.2 *Practice* Work in pairs

Work with a partner. You are in a shop.
Act out your dialogue for the class.

A: Can I have ....?
B: Yes, ...?
A: Thank you.
B: Is that OK?
A: Can I have .... ?
B: Sorry. .... Here you are.
A: Thank you. How much is that?
B: That's ....





A: Here's ten won.
B: ....

5. *Review:* Your Language Record

Now complete your *Language Record*.

Word	Meaning	Example
come		I **come** to school by bus.
like		I **like** butterflies.
dinner		I like fish for **dinner**.
a pet		Susan has got a **pet** at home.
a pocket		I've got 100 *won* in my **pocket**.
a street		There are many cars in the **street**.
by bus		I go home **by bus**.
by car		She goes home **by car**.
on foot		I go to the shops **on foot**.
there is		**There is** a very long river in Egypt.
there are		**There are** 50 types of kangaroos.
a lot		He sleeps **a lot**.

Present simple Write some more examples.

I	go to school by bus.	He	goes to school by bus.
You	live in a big house.	She	lives in a big house.
We	....	It	....
You	....		
They	....		

'there is'/ 'there are' Complete the sentences.
.... a very beautiful lake in Korea.
.... 6 000 million people in the world.
.... a very high volcano in Italy.
.... only 60 panda bears in the world.



Going shopping Write the meanings.

Can I have ... , please? ....
Here it is. .... Sorry. ....
How much is that? .... That's ×× won. ....

Supplementary Exercises

1. *Writing, listening and speaking:* Talk to Tom

Write your answers to Tom's questions.

Tom: Hello.

You: ....

Tom: How are you?

You: ....

Tom: I'm fine. Have you got a pet?

You: ....

Tom: Oh. I've got a pet. It's a parrot. She can talk.
Say hello to Polly.

You: ....

Polly: Hello.

Tom: Polly comes from South America. Where are you from?

You: ....

Tom: Oh, have a lot of people got pets in your country?

You: ....

Tom: What pets have they got?

You: ....

Tom: That's interesting. I can talk to you again soon. Bye.

You: ....

 You can talk to Tom on the cassette.

2. *Grammar:* Present simple

2.1 '-s' with 'he', 'she' and 'it'

Read the sentences. Write them in the correct circle.

I like my pet.
It lives in a box.
He eats at night.
He comes from Africa.
You know a lot about pets.
Kate and Susan like pets.
My cat sleeps a lot.
Elephants sleep four hours every day.
Kate lives in a small house.
We learn English at school.

1
I, you, we, they
I like my pet.

2
he, she, it
It lives in a box.

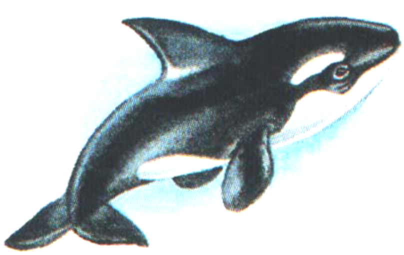
2.2 'like' or 'likes'?

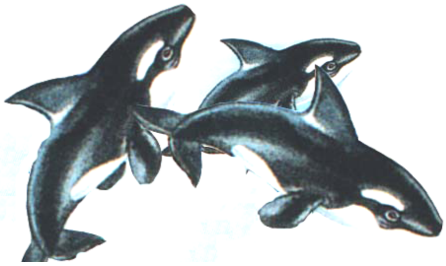
Choose a word to fill the gap.

a. Tom and Tara _______ pets.	*like / likes*
b. I _____ to school by bus.	*go / goes*
c. My cat ________ a lot.	*eat / eats*
d. I ______ chocolate.	*like / likes*
e. Cats _____ for 13 hours every day.	*sleep / sleeps*
f. Parrots _______ from South America.	*come / comes*
g. We ______ songs every day.	*sing / sings*
h. I ______ in a big city.	*live / lives*
i. You _____ English very well.	*speak / speaks*

2.3 A dolphin and dolphins

Join the words to make sentences.





This dolphin /It

Dolphins/They

come from comes from eat eats jump jumps

sleep sleeps talk talks

the Atlantic. different parts of the world. fish. at night.

12 kilos of fish every day. 8 metres for a fish. to other dolphins.

Write the sentences here.

……………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………

3. *Look and write:* The animal park

Look at the picture.

What is in the park?

Write about the park.

For example:

There are 25 lions in the park.

There is one camel.

………………………………

………………………………

………………………………

………………………………

………………………………

………………………………



4. *Listen and repeat:* Learn some sentences

Listen and say the sentences.

This is my pet.
He lives in my house.
He sleeps 8 hours every day.
He eats meat.

There are seven continents in the world.
There are more than 200 countries in the world.
There is a very long river in Egypt.
There is a very big forest in Brazil.

5. *Read and write:* In the music shop

Read the dialogue. Write the sentences in the correct places.

a. Can I have the songbook, please?
b. Thank you. Bye.
c. Thank you. How much is that?
d. Here is £ 10.
e. Yes, here it is.

Jim: Can I have the new music cassette, please?
Assistant: ....
Jim: Thank you , er...
Assistant: Is that OK?
Jim: ....
Assistant: Oh, sorry. Here you are.
Jim: ....
Assistant: That's £ 7, please.
Jim: ....
Assistant: Thanks. Here you are. £ 3 change.
Jim: ....
Assistant: Bye.

Listen. Check your answers.

Unit 27

Revision

Units (25 – 26)

1. *Vocabulary:* A puzzle!

Match the two parts of the words.

kan	tain
cater	fly
butter	er
pen	pillar
riv	est
for	guin
moun	garoo



Write one of the words in the sentences.

a. The female birdwing .... is black and white.

b. A .... changes into a butterfly.

c. There are a lot of trees in a ....

d. A .... eats fish.

e. There is a very long .... in South America.

f. Everest is a very big ....

g. A .... can jump 30 kilometres an hour.

2. *Look and write:* What's wrong?

Look at the picture.
There are some strange things here!
Write about them.

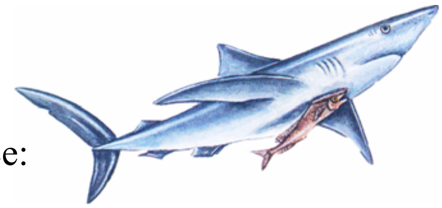


For example:

There are two fishes in the tree.

3. *Grammar:* Present simple

3.1 *Fill the gap* Describe a shark



Read about white sharks.

Choose the correct word for each space:

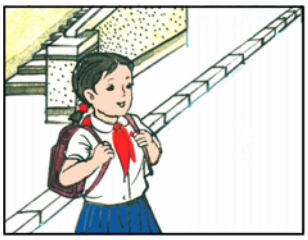
live/lives eat/eats swim/swims

SHARKS

Sharks ..:................ in all parts of the world. There are 250 different sharks. All sharks .... meat.
A white shark isn't very nice. It is very big — 6 metres long.
It .... fish, small sharks, seals! It .... very fast — 65 kilometres an hour.
A remora is a small fish — only 45 centimetres long. It .... on a shark. It .... food from the shark and .... with the shark.

3.2 *Writing* Describe Sun Hui's life

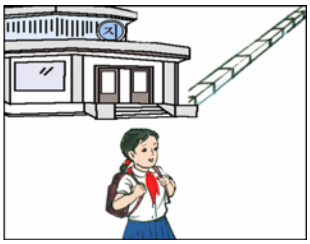
Look at the pictures. Write about Sun Hui.



She lives ...



She goes ...



She comes home ...



She ...



She ...



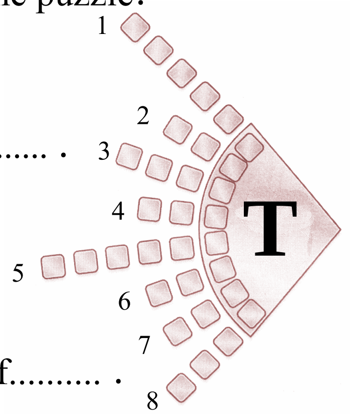
She ...

Supplementary Exercises

1. *Vocabulary:* What's the word?

Read the sentences. Write the missing words in the puzzle.

(1) Sun Hui has got a pen in her p................ .
(2) Whales sometimes e......... penguins.
(3) A butterfly eats plants but a polar bear eats m...... .
(4) Hak Chol has got a p............ .
(5) There are a lot of trees in a f................ .
(6) I p.......... my book on the table.
(7) Elephants eat a l.......... of food.
(8) My friends go to school by bus, but I go on f.......... .



2. *Grammar:* Present simple

Match 1—7 to a—g. Make seven sentences.

(1) A cat ...	a. ... eats mice.
(2) A caterpillar ...	b. ... eat leaves.
(3) Sometimes, a polar bear ...	c. ... likes pets.
(4) We ...	d. ... live in forests.
(5) A bird ...	e. ... changes into a butterfly.
(6) Caterpillars ...	f. ... eats penguins.
(7) Hak Su ...	g. ... play football at school.



3. *Choose a word*

Choose the correct word to make a sentence.

Crocodiles



a. This crocodile *come/comes* from the River Nile in Egypt.

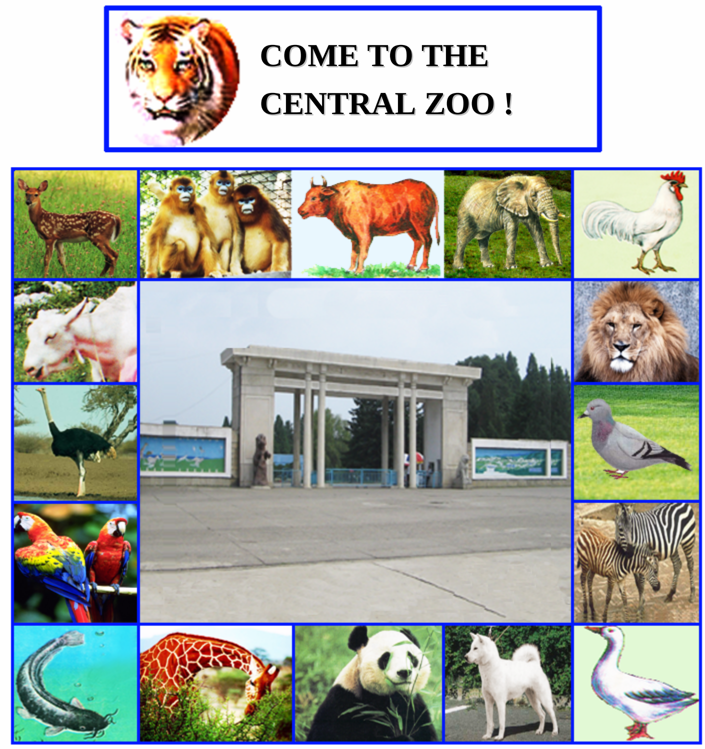
b. It *sleep/sleeps* in the river at night. Crocodiles *live/lives* in Africa, Asia, Australia and America.

c. They *live/lives* in rivers near the sea. They *like/likes* to be in the sun.

d. Crocodiles *eat/eats* frogs and fish in the river, but a big crocodile *eat/eats* big animals, for example zebras and monkeys. The zebras and monkeys *come/comes* to the river to drink.

4. *Look and write:* What's in the Central Zoo?

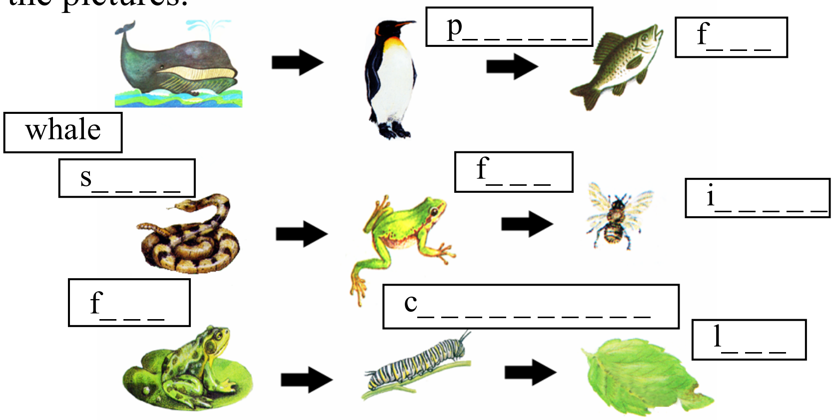
Look at the picture. Write about the animals and other things in the zoo.



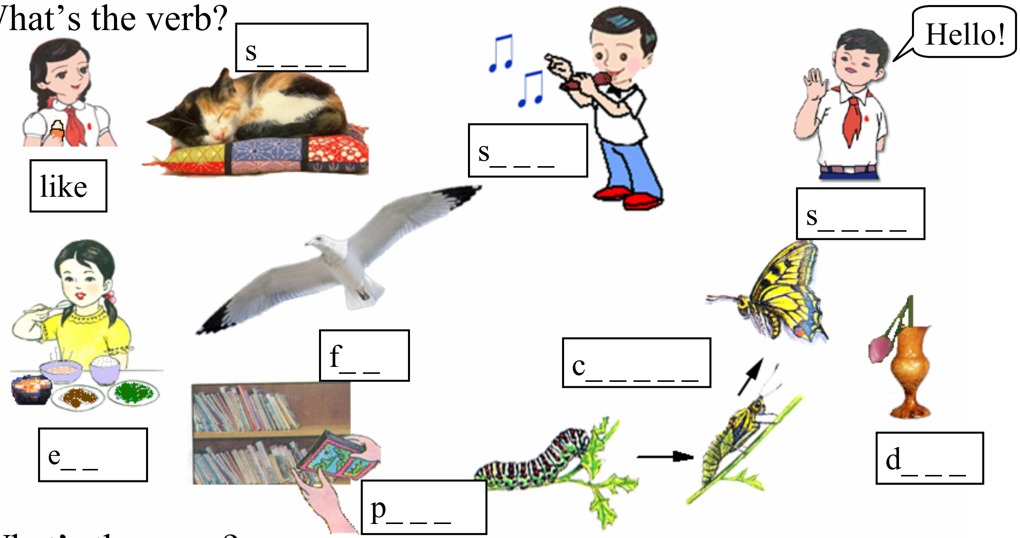
There are many elephants. ....
....

A picture dictionary (3)

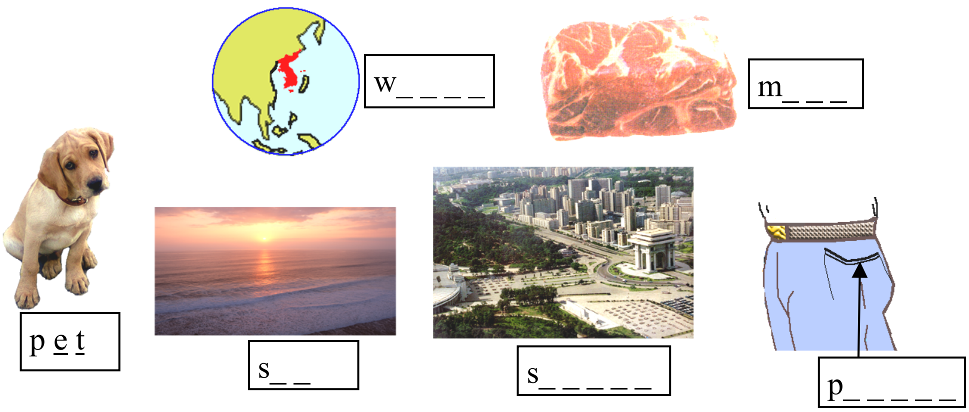
Label the pictures.



What's the verb?



What's the noun?

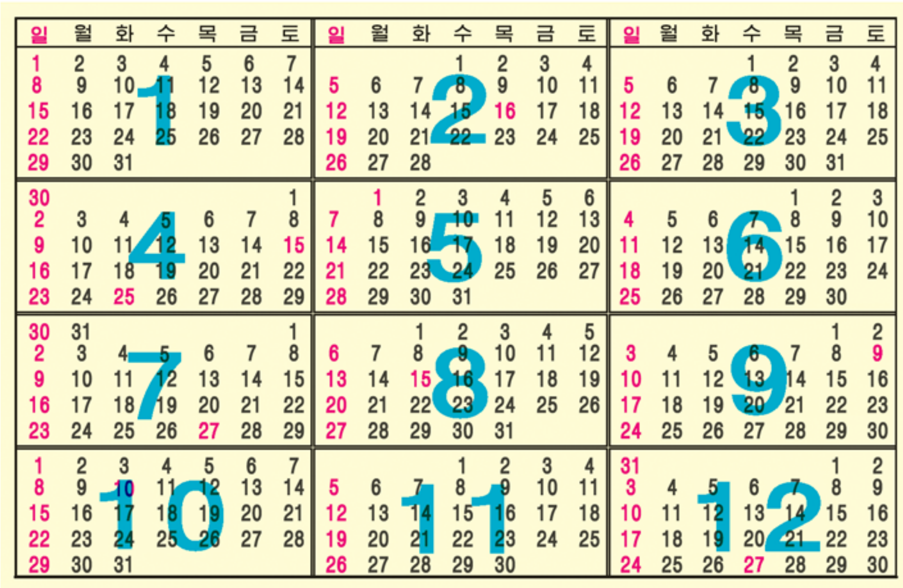


Theme E North and South

Unit 28

Topic

The clothes we wear



1. *Vocabulary (1):* The months

1.1 *Pronunciation* A calendar

Look at the calendar. Read the names of the months:

January February March April May June July
August September October November December

Can you say them?

1.2 *Your ideas* Our year

Work in a small group. Write your answers. Tell the class.

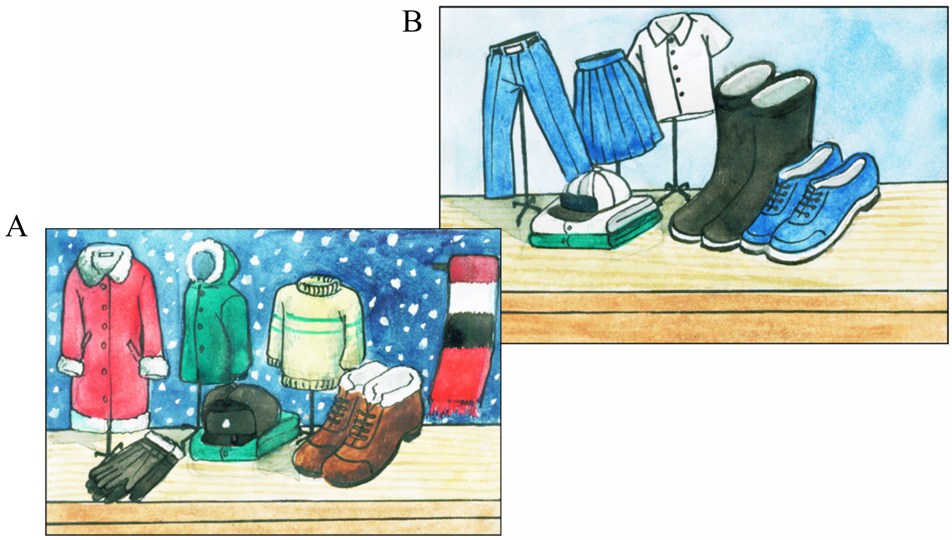
When is it hot in our country? *It's hot in* ....
When is it cold?
When is it summer?
When is it winter?
When is your birthday?
When are our school holidays?

2. *Vocabulary (2):* What can you wear?

2.1 *Clothes* Clothes in winter and summer

Look at the pictures.

Are the windows in summer or in winter?



2.2 *Speaking* More clothes

Where can you put these clothes — in window A or B? Tell the class.

We can put the ...... in window ......



a shirt **shorts** **a coat** **a scarf** **gloves** **a sweater**

2.3 *Play a game* Complete the sentence

Play a game with the class. Start a sentence. Another student can complete it with the name of a month.

Hak Su:	Yong Hui, we can wear shorts in ...
Yong Hui:	In June. Chol Nam, we can wear a sweater in ...
Chol Nam:	In December. Su Nam, we can wear shoes in ...
Su Nam:	All the time! Yong Su, we can ...

3. *Reading:* The weather in England

Read about the weather in England. Is it the same in our country?

It is winter in England in November, December, January and February. It is cold all the time. Sometimes it is very cold. It is also wet and windy. People wear sweaters, coats, hats and gloves.



It is summer in June, July and August. It is usually warm. Sometimes it is very hot and sometimes it is wet. People wear shirts, shorts and sandals.



You can listen to the texts.

When is our winter? When is our summer?

Write about winter and summer in our country.

4. *Practice*

4.1 *Vocabulary* Find the words

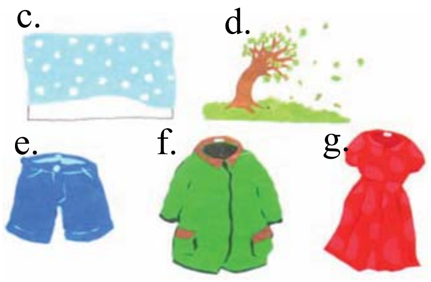
Find the answers in the puzzle. Complete the sentence with a word in the puzzle.

W	I	N	T	E	R	E	H	K	F	S	H	W	Q	J
S	N	O	W	R	D	E	C	E	M	B	E	R	W	U
S	U	M	M	E	R	H	D	R	E	S	S	D	H	N
H	J	U	R	U	N	W	U	S	W	W	I	N	D	Y
S	H	O	R	T	S	F	L	Y	A	E	D	S	G	D
E	W	T	J	C	O	A	T	U	S	W	J	M	B	U
Q	W	M	Y	M	A	R	C	H	E	H	Z	F	D	E
G	L	I	V	A	U	G	U	S	T	I	N	P	F	V
H	O	L	I	D	A	Y	S	N	F	Y	J	U	N	E

Make a puzzle like this for your class.

a. In England, it is warm in the s... .

b. In New Zealand, it is w... in June, July and August.



h. January, February, M............. .

i. April, May, J.................... .

j. July, A.......... , September.

k. October, November, D........ .

l. When are your summer h...........?

4.2 *Writing* Where is she from?

Look at the photographs and read about Ingrid.
Where is she from — New Zealand or England?

Draw pictures of you in July and December. Write about these pictures.



This is me at school in December. I wear a shirt, a skirt and black shoes. The boys wear shirts and shorts.



This is me at school in July. I wear a sweater and a dress and black shoes. I've also got a coat and a scarf.

5. *Review:* Your Language Record

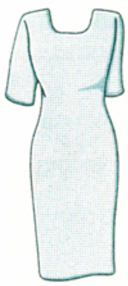
Now complete your *Language Record.*

Word Meaning	Example
wear	We **wear** sweaters in January in our country.
clothes	I've got a lot of **clothes**.
a holiday	My summer **holidays** are in August.
a month	There are 12 **months** in the year.
the sea	Can you swim in the **sea**?
snow	There is **snow in** New Zealand in July.
summer	It is **summer in** England in June and July.
winter	It is **winter** in New Zealand in June and July.
weather	The **weather** is cold in winter.
wet	It is **wet** in England in March.
windy	It is **windy** today.
all the time	In Africa, they can wear shorts **all the time.**

Clothes Label the clothes.



a shirt



....



....



....



....



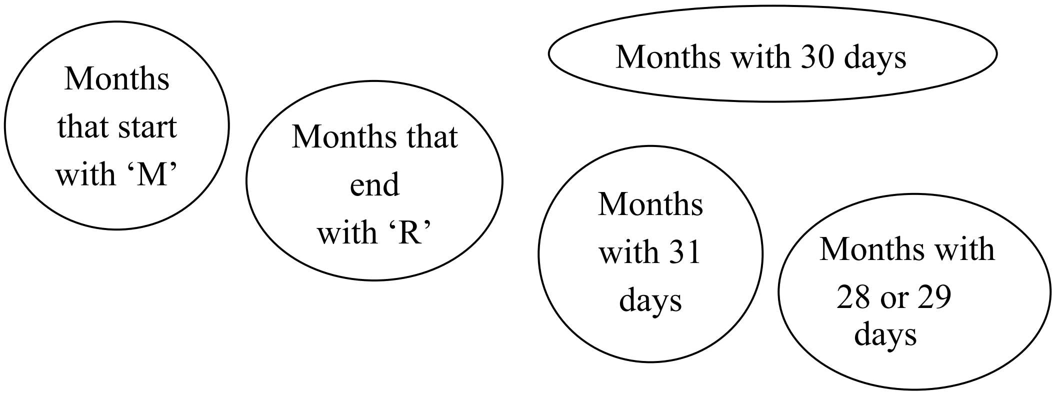
....

Supplementary Exercises

1. *Write:* Months

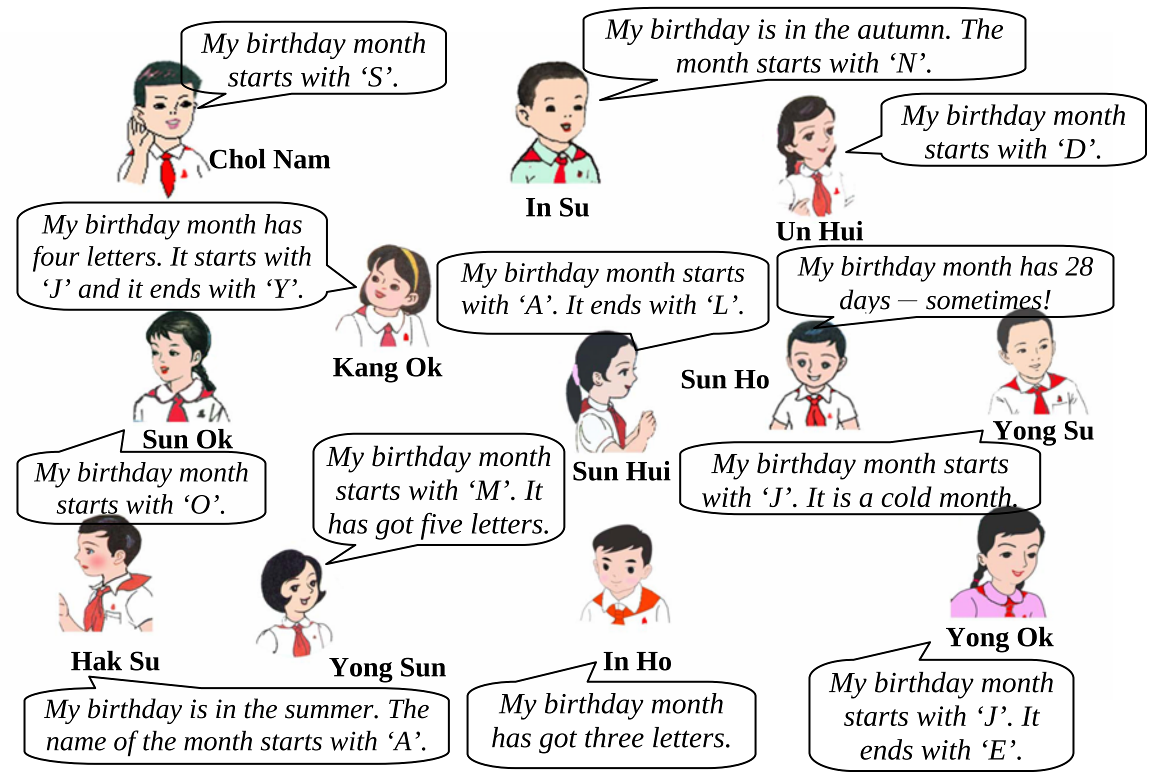
1.1 Months in circles

Write the names of the months in the circles. (Look at Exercise 1.2.)



1.2 A birthday puzzle

Read the sentences. Write the correct name on the calendar.



2. *Listen and repeat:* Learn some sentences

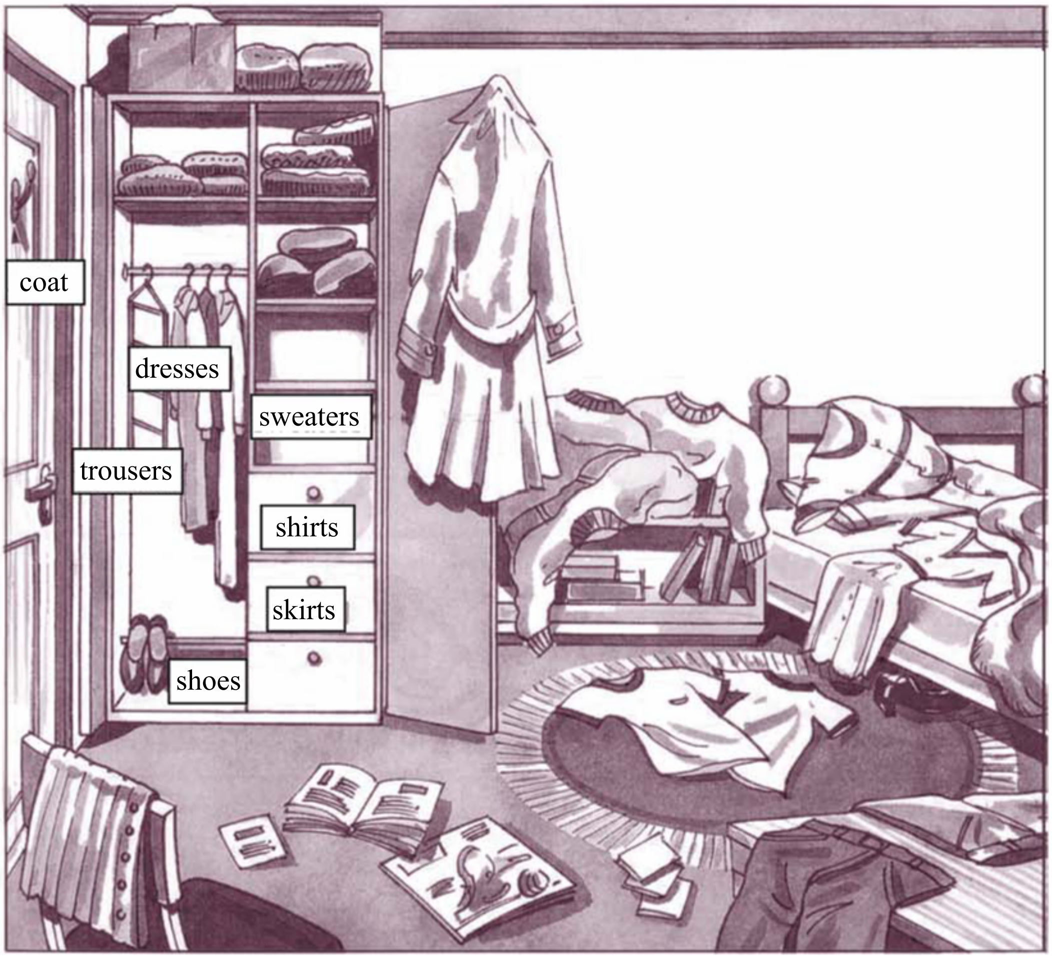
Listen and say the sentences.

Sometimes it's hot.
People wear shirts, shorts and sandals.

Sometimes it's wet.
Sometimes it's windy.
Sometimes it's very cold.
People wear sweaters, coats and hats.

3. *Look and draw lines:* Bedroom

Draw lines to put the clothes in the correct place.



4. *Writing and speaking:* Talk to Cathy

Write your answers to Cathy's questions.

Cathy: Hello, how are you?
You: ....
Cathy: I'm fine. I've got a new sweater. It's winter here now. Is it winter in your country?
You: ....
Cathy: When is it warm?
You: ....
Cathy: That's interesting.
You: ....
Cathy: When is it windy?
You: ....
Cathy: Oh. It's windy in November in England. It's also wet. When is it wet in your country?
You: ....
Cathy: Oh, dear! I can talk to you again later. Bye!
You: ....

Now talk to Cathy on the cassette.

5. *Say it clearly!: /w/*

Listen. Say the words and sentences.

walk   windy   wet   warm   winter   wear   weather

In winter, the weather is wet.

We wear warm clothes in winter.
It is windy weather today.

Unit 29

Language focus

Possessive ‘’s’, colours



Lake Chon of Mt. Paektu

1. *Speak:* Holidays!

1.1 *Your ideas* Our holiday

Where can you go on summer holidays?

What clothes can you take with you in winter?

What clothes can you take with you in summer?

1.2 *Listening* Kate visits her aunt

Susan is in Kate’s bedroom.

Kate is going to her aunt’s house. Listen.

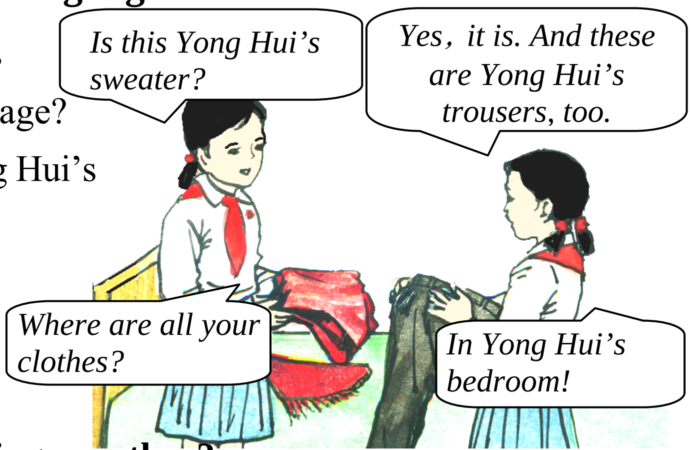
What can Kate take?
What can’t Kate take?
Where is Kate’s aunt, do you think?

Susan:	Look! This is a nice shirt.
Kate:	Yes, it is. But it's Carol's. I can't take that.
Susan:	OK. Here's a blue shirt. Can you take this?
Kate:	Yes, thanks.
Susan:	Have you got a scarf and gloves?
Kate:	No, but I can take my dad's red scarf and my mum's gloves.
Susan:	Good. Here's your winter hat.
Kate:	Thanks. You know, it's very cold there now. Eight degrees!
Susan:	What! Brrrr! In July!

2. *Grammar:* Yong Hui's clothes

2.1 *Your ideas* In our language

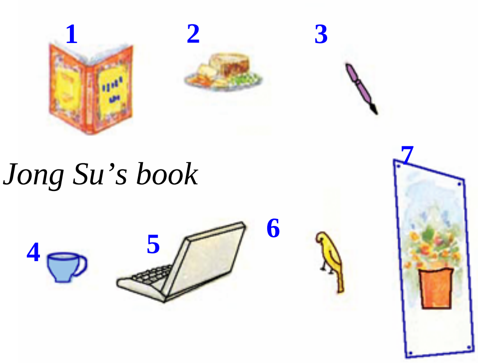
How can you say this dialogue in our language? How do you say Yong Hui's in our language?



2.2 *Practice* Whose things are they?

Look at the picture. Some important things are missing!

Whose are these things?





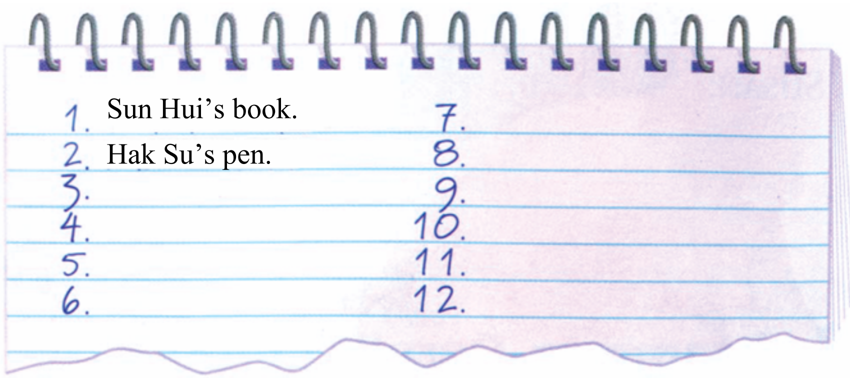
Check with your neighbour. Point and ask each other.

Whose book is this? It's Jong Su's.

2.3 *Play a game* Memory

Collect 12 things from 12 students in the class.

Give them to the teacher. When the teacher holds up each thing, write down whose it is.



3. *Vocabulary:* Colours and clothes

3.1 *Matching* What colour is it?

Match the words with the colours.

green *red* *black* *white* *blue* *yellow*



3.2 *Practice* Colours in your classroom

Work in a small group. Look at things in your classroom.

Write a list.

Find:

2 black things or 2 yellow things
2 green things or 2 blue things
2 white things or 2 red things

Tell the class:

Hak Su's bag is green.
My book is green.

Hello, my name's Jong Sun .
I've got ....
....

Hello, my name's Sun Hui. I've got a white shirt and a black skirt. I've also got green shoes.

Hello. My name's Sun Chol. I've got a green shirt, blue trousers and black shoes.

Hi! My name's Chol Nam. I've got a white shirt and black trousers. I've got white shoes.



3.3 *Practice* Who is who?

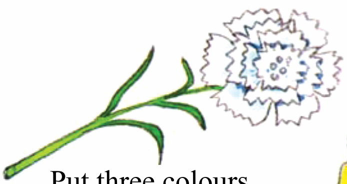
Read what these people say.

Write the correct name under each person.

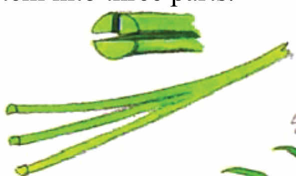
Write a description for Jong Sun.

An experiment to try at home Make a new type of flower.

① Find a white flower.



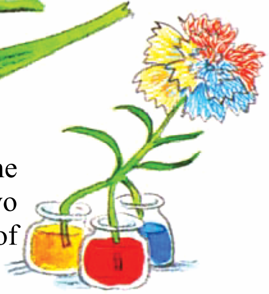
② Cut the stem into three parts.



③ Put three colours in some water.



④ Put the flower in the water. Wait one or two days. Look a new type of flower!



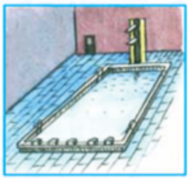
4. *Talking:* Meeting people

4.1 *Your ideas* With your friends

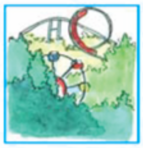
Where can you go with your friends?
Where can you meet?

Tell the class.

We can go to ...
We can meet at ...


swimming pool


town centre


park


sports club


beach


cinema

4.2 *Listening* Fireworks tomorrow!

Listen. Susan and Kate are on the telephone.
What can they see tomorrow?
Where can they meet?
When can they meet?



Susan: Hello.
Kate: Hello, Susan. It's Kate.
Susan: Hi, Kate.
Kate: Listen. Do you want to see the fireworks tomorrow?
Susan: Tomorrow ... that's Wednesday.
Kate: That's right! We can see them from my mother's office.
Susan: Fantastic.
Kate: Can you come?
Susan: Um... OK! What time?
Kate: The fireworks start at 7 o'clock.
Susan: OK. Where can we meet?
Kate: At my mother's office.
Susan: See you tomorrow. Bye.
Kate: Bye.

4.3 *Practice* Make a conversation

Work in pairs. What can you do tomorrow?

When and where can you meet?

Make a conversation. Act out your conversation for the class.

A: Hello ...
B: Hello ...
A: Do you want to … tomorrow?
B: Fantastic! What time?
A: At ...
B: Where can we meet?
A: We can meet at ...
B: OK. See you then! Bye.
A: Bye.

5. *Review:* Your Language Record

Now complete your *Language Record.*

Word Meaning	Example
meet	We can **meet** at the cinema.
start	I **start** school at 8 o'clock.
take	You can **take** my coat.
an aunt	My **aunt** lives in Chongjin.
an office	My mother works in an **office**.
a firework	I like **fireworks**.
a hat	I've got a blue **hat**.
whose	**Whose** cat is this?

Meeting friends Write the meanings.

Do you want to go to ....
What time can we meet? ....
Where can we meet? ....
See you then! ....

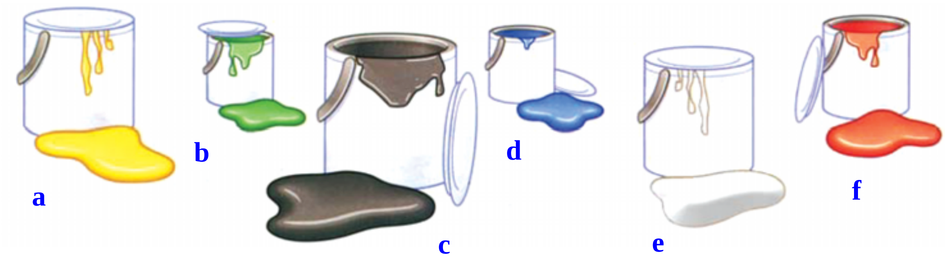
Possessives Label the Pictures.

Sun Ok Sun Chol Hak Su Gang Chol



a Sun Ok's book b c d

Colours Label the colours.



Supplementary Exercises

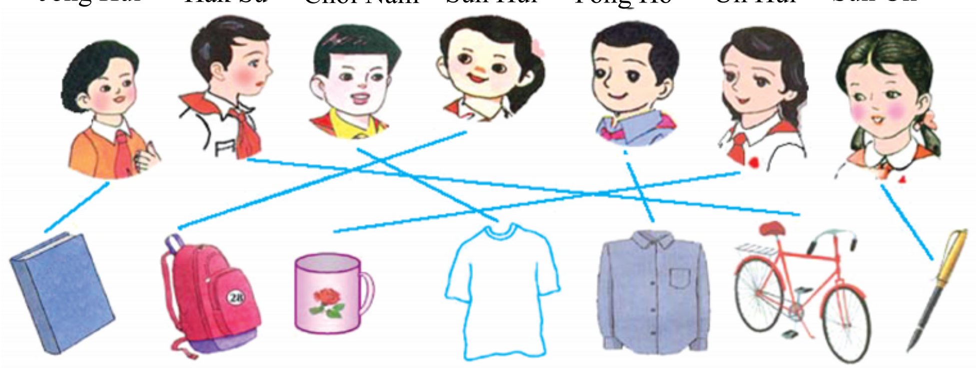
1. *Writing:* Whose things are they?

1.1 This is Sun Hui's bag!

Follow the lines.

Write about the things.

Jong Hui Hak Su Chol Nam Sun Hui Yong Ho Un Hui Sun Ok



This is Jong Hui's book.

1.2 What does '*'s*' mean?

Look:

's = possessive This is Sun Hui's bag.

's = is It's very hot. = It is very hot.

Put the sentences in the correct list.

a. That's my house.
b. This is Carol's shirt.
c. It's black and white.
d. Sun Ok's aunt lives in Wonsan.
e. Jack's in the park.

's = 'is'	*'s = possessive*
Look! Here's the bus!	*I can take dad's scarf.*

2. *Writing and speaking:* Talk to Tom

Write your answers to Tom's questions.

Tom: Hello. How are you?
You: ....
Tom: I'm fine. It's very hot here today. Is it hot in your country?
You: ....
Tom: It's summer here. Is it summer in your country?
You: ....
Tom: It's 25 degrees today. What temperature is it with you?
You: ....
Tom: Oh. At school we can wear shorts and shirts.
What can you wear at school?
You: ....
Tom: We can go to a swimming pool after school.
Can you go to a swimming pool in your town?
You: ....
Tom: I've got a lot of homework now.
I can talk to you again soon. Bye.
You: ....

Now talk to Tom on the cassette.

3. *Listen and repeat:* Learn some sentences

 Listen and say the sentences.

Is this Carol's sweater?
Yes, it is.
And these are Carol's trousers, too.

This is my dad's sweater and my mum's coat.
I've got a yellow shirt and blue trousers.

4. *Read and write:* In Ho's bedroom

4.1 Colour the clothes

Read the sentences and colour the clothes.

a. The sweater on the bed is red.
b. The shoes in the window are brown.
c. The trousers on the chair are black.
d. The sweater on the table is yellow.
e. The shirt on the desk is white.
f. The coat on the door is blue.
g. The shirt on the bed is green.



4.2 Whose are they?

The things in In Ho's room aren't all In Ho's.
Read the sentences and complete the table.

The red sweater is Chol Nam's.
The yellow sweater is Jong Su's.
The blue shirt is Sun Chol's.
The blue coat is Chol Nam's.
The black trousers are Chol Nam's.

colour	clothes	person	place
red	sweater	Chol Nam	on the bed

5. *Talking:* At the festival!

Susan and Tony are on the telephone.
Match the sentences a — f to the correct place 1— 6.

a. The festival starts at 6 o'clock.

b. Bye.
c. Hello, Tony. It's Susan.
d. At my house!
e. Listen. Do you want to come to the festival tomorrow?
f. That's right. Can you come?

Tony: Hello!
Susan: 1..
Tony: Hi, Susan.
Susan: 2..
Tony: Tomorrow? That's Saturday.
Susan: 3..
Tony: Fantastic! Yes, I can come. What time?
Susan: 4..
Tony: Where can we meet?
Susan: 5..
Tony: OK. Six o'clock at your house. Fine. Bye!
Susan: 6..

Listen and check your answers.

6. Say it clearly! *: / s / and / z /*

6.1 Say the words

Listen. Say the words.

[s]	bus	fireworks	this	class	weeks	
	dress					
[z]	she's	he's	Susan's	mother's	days	years
	clothes	shoes	sandals	gloves	colours	trousers

6.2 Listen and write

Listen. Write the words in the lists.

fireworks	coats	thanks	animals	class	holidays
friends	shoes	bus	countries	weeks	trees

[s] *fireworks* [z] *animals*

Unit 30

Revision

Units (28 — 29)

1. *Read and write:* What's the word?

Read the sentences. Write the names of the countries in the puzzle.

(1) They speak Korean there.

(2) They speak English there but it's not England!

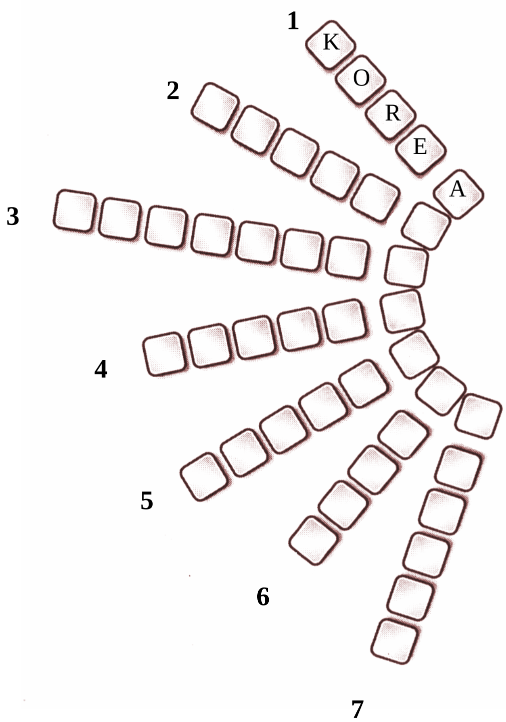
(3) A small island in China.

(4) A very, very big country in South America.
They speak Portuguese there.

(5) A country in Europe. The capital is Warsaw.

(6) The capital of this country is Madrid.

(7) The Olympic Games come from here.



2. *Speak and write:* Find the words!

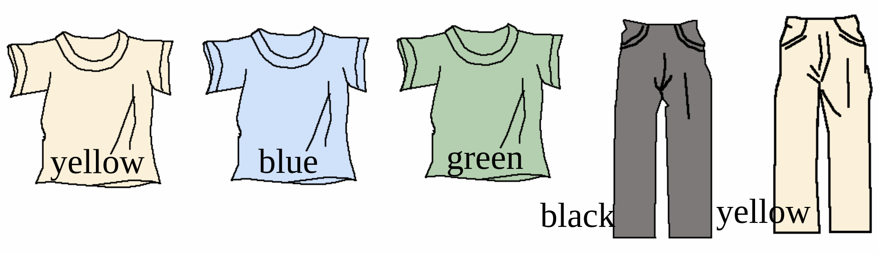
Find the names of the clothes and the names of four colours.

H	A	T	T	R	O	U	S	E	R	S	L	S
D	R	E	S	S	E	S	K	I	R	T	M	W
S	H	X	S	S	A	N	D	A	L	S	E	E
K	B	L	U	E	S	S	D	G	F	D	X	A
Z	Q	T	G	L	O	V	E	S	F	B	A	T
R	S	C	A	R	F	H	A	Z	J	O	L	E
E	Z	K	T	S	H	I	R	T	S	R	E	R
D	S	H	O	R	T	S	M	E	N	G	Y	S
N	H	Y	O	U	R	Y	E	L	L	O	W	Y
E	H	G	R	E	E	N	L	K	A	U	T	W
V	S	H	O	E	S	O	C	O	A	T	E	R



3. *Look and write:* What can Hak Su wear?

Look. Hak Su has got three shirts and two pairs of trousers.

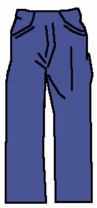


What clothes can he wear?

He can wear a yellow shirt and black trousers.
He can wear ....

....

Now Hak Su has got blue trousers. What extra clothes can he wear now?



blue ....

....

Now he has got a red shirt. What extra clothes can he wear now?

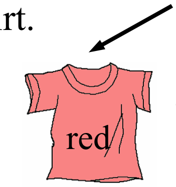
....

....

....

....

....



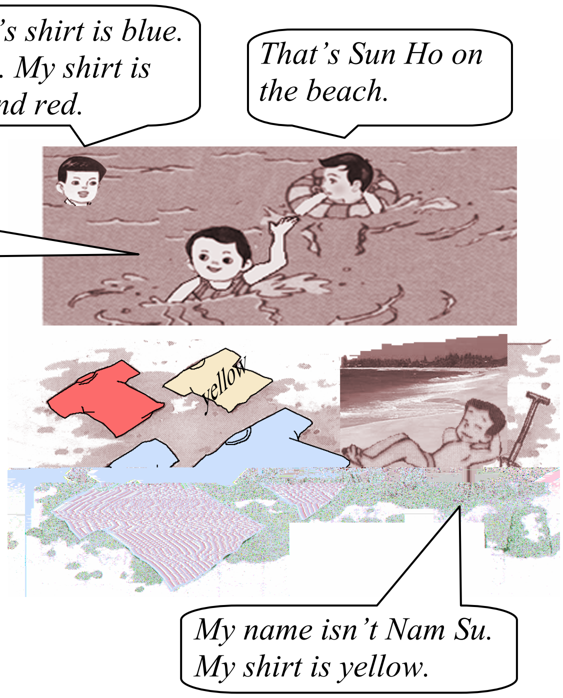
Think!

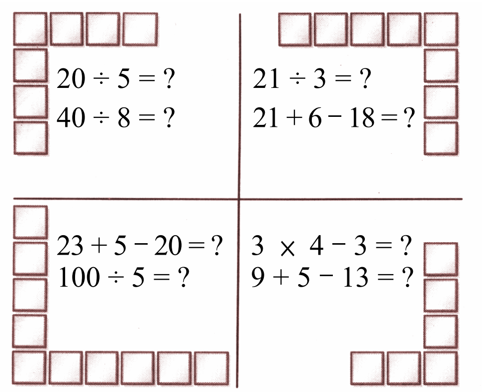
There are four shirts on the beach. One shirt is red. One shirt is blue, one is yellow and one is green. Two shirts are big and two shirts are small.

Read the sentences and complete the chart.

Number puzzle

Write the number words in the puzzle.





Name	Colour of shirt	Big or small
Nam Su	....	big
Hak Su	blue	....
Sun Ho	....	small
Chol Nam	....	....

Theme F In the Sun

Unit 31

Topic

What's the time?



The Grand People's Study House

1. *Vocabulary:* On a sunny day

Here are some things you can do on a sunny day.

Can you label the pictures?

swim *play a game* *ride a bicycle* *have a picnic*

go for a walk *play on a beach* *play in a park*









What can you do near where you live?

Tell the class.

We can ...

We can go to ...







2. *Listen and check:* In the sun

2.1 *'o' clock'* Hak Su's shadow

Look at the pictures. Where is the sun?

Where is Hak Su's shadow?

Can you draw Hak Su's shadow for 12 o'clock, 15 o'clock and 17 o'clock? Is it long or short?



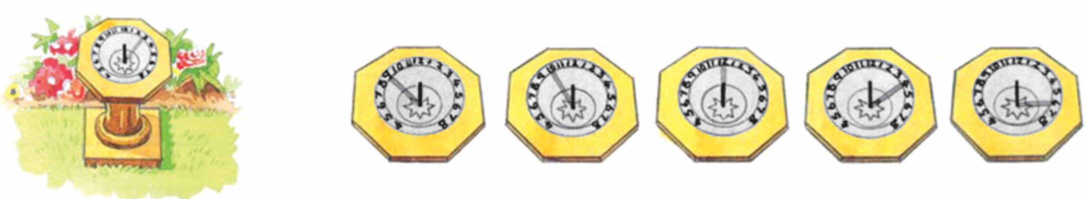
8 o'clock 10 o'clock 12 o'clock 15 o'clock 17 o'clock

Tell the class. Listen and check your answers.

At 8 o'clock, Hak Su has got a long shadow.
At 10 o'clock, Hak Su has got a ....
At 12 o'clock, Hak Su ....
At 15 o'clock, Hak Su ....
At 17 o'clock, Hak Su ....

2.2 *Practice* Time from the sun

Work in pairs. Ask each other.
What time is it? It's three o'clock.



Draw a shadow. Ask your neighbour.

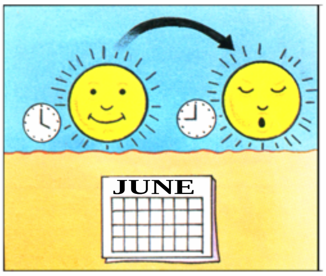


3. *Reading and writing:* How long is our day?

3.1 *Reading* The day in England

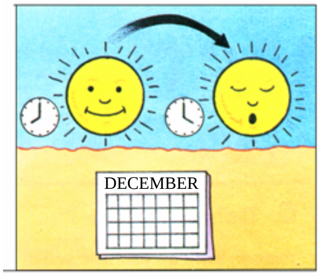
Read about the day in England. Is it the same in our country?

You can listen to the text.



In England, in June, the day is very long and the night is very short. The sun comes up at 4 o'clock in the morning.

It goes down at 9 o'clock in the evening. It is warm in June. Sometimes it is very hot.



In December, the day is very short and the night is very long. The sun comes up at 8 o'clock in the morning.

It goes down at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. It is always cold in December.

3.2 *Writing* Write about our country

Work with your neighbour. Look at Exercise 3.1 again.

Write about June or December in our country.

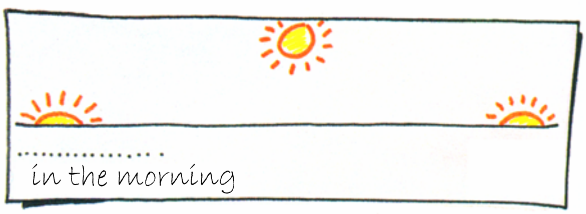
Draw the sun and write the times.

In June/December, the sun comes up at ...

It goes down at ... *It is ...*

Sometimes ... *It is always ...*

Compare your work with other students.



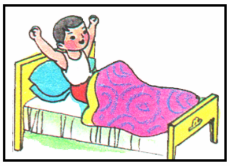
4. *Play a game:* What do you do?

Listen to your teacher. Mime what you do at different times of the day.

6 o'clock in the evening

5 o'clock in the afternoon

10 o'clock at night


get up


eat


read


watch television


play


sleep

5. *Practice*

5.1 *Vocabulary* What's the word?

Write the correct word in the squares.

What word is number 7?

1 s............ 

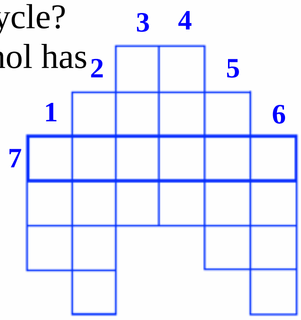
2 It isn't long. It's s......... .

3 Can you .... football?

4 Can you .... a bicycle?

5 At 8 o'clock, Yong Chol has got a .... shadow.

6 W........... .



Now make a puzzle with this word.



| A | F | T | E | R | N | O | O | N |

Look in your *Language Records* for words for your puzzle.

5.2 *Writing*   What time is it?

Read about time in other parts of the world.

The time is different in different parts of the world! When it is 12 o’clock at noon in Pyongyang, it is 11 o’clock in the morning in Beijing, China.





Write your answers to these questions.

When it is 12 o’clock at noon in Pyongyang, what time is it?

in Moscow? It is 6 o’clock in the morning.

in Cairo? .... in New Delhi? ....

in Madrid? .... in Mexico City? ....

Find the time in some more places. Make a list and ask your neighbour.

6. *Review:* Your Language Record

Now complete your Language Record.

Word	Meaning	Example
come up		The sun **comes up** at 5 o’clock in June.
get up		I **get up** at 6 o’clock in the morning.
go down		The sun **goes down** at 5 o’clock in December.
watch television		Sometimes, I **watch television** in the evening.
ride		I can **ride** a bicycle.

a bicycle	I have got a **bicycle**.
a picnic	We can go for a **picnic** in the afternoon.
a shadow	I have got a long **shadow** in the sun.
a walk	We can go for a **walk** in the afternoon.
afternoon	Sometimes, I play football in the **afternoon**.
day	In December, in Korea, the **day** is very short.
evening	I go to bed at 10 o’clock in the **evening**.
morning	I go to school in the **morning**.
night	In December, in Korea, the **night** is very long.
long	In the afternoon, my shadow is **long**.
short	In the morning, my shadow is **short**.
warm	Sometimes it is **warm** in England.
always	I **always** eat at 1 o’clock in the afternoon.
sometimes	**Sometimes** it is very cold here.

The time Write the meanings of the phrases.

What time is it?

It’s one o’clock. ....

It’s seven o’clock. ....

....

in the morning ....

in the afternoon ....

in the evening ....

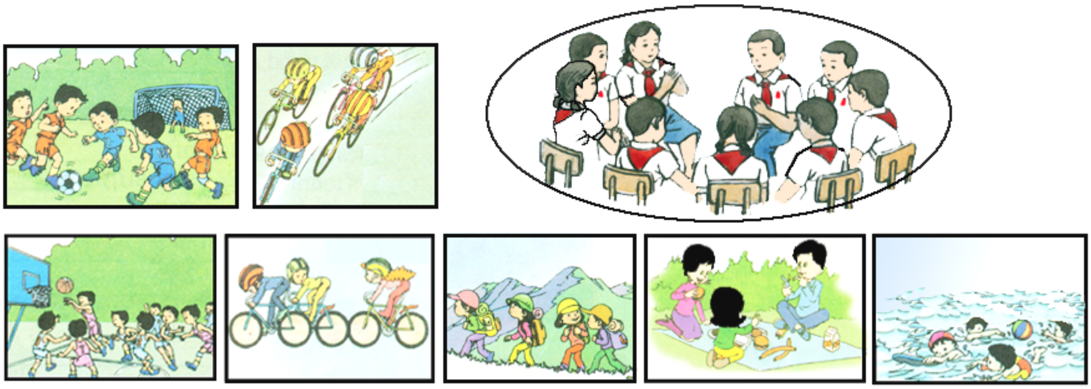
at night ....

Supplementary Exercises

1. *Read and write:* An activity day

Read what the student says. Write the correct time for each picture.

Here is the plan. At ten o'clock we can play football, and then at twelve o'clock we can have a picnic. At one o'clock you can ride your bicycles to the beach. You can swim and play on the beach from two o'clock to four o'clock. Then at four o'clock we can go for a walk. At five o'clock we can play basketball on the beach, and then at six o'clock we can go home!



2. *Look and write:* What's the time?

Look at the clocks. Write the time.

It's two o'clock.

1



2



3



4



5



6



3. *Listen and repeat:* Learn some sentences

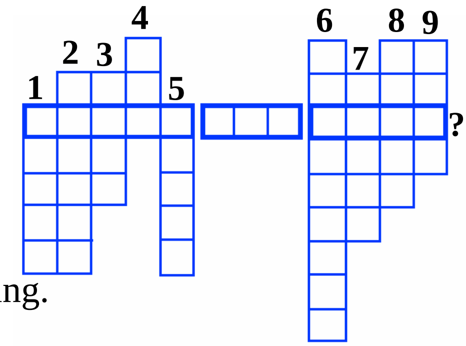
Listen and say the sentences.

What's the time?	I go to school at seven o'clock in the morning.
It's five o'clock.	I come home at five o'clock in the afternoon.
It's ten o'clock.	I go to bed at ten o'clock in the evening.

4. *Vocabulary:* What's the word?

Put the words in the puzzle.

Can you complete the sentence in the centre?



(1) Sometimes, I w_ _ _ _ television in the afternoon.

(2) The sun can tell you the time. Look at the s_ _ _ _ _ .

(3) In England, it is w_ _ _ in June.

(4) I g_ _ up at 6 o'clock in the morning.

(5) In the morning, your shadow is s_ _ _ _.

(6) I go to school at 7 o'clock in the morning and I come home at 5 o'clock in the a_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ .

(7) In England, the n_ _ _ _ is very long in December.

(8) The sun c_ _ _ _ up in the east.

(9) The sun g_ _ _ down in the west.

5. *Writing and speaking:* Talk to Cathy

Write your answers to Cathy's questions.

Cathy: Hello. How are you?

You: ....

Cathy: I'm fine. It's a sunny day here. Is it sunny where you are?

You: ....

Cathy: I can go to the park today. Is there a park near you?

You: ....

Cathy: Oh. I can ride my bicycle in the park. Can you ride a bicycle?

You: ....

Cathy: What can you do on a sunny day where you live?

You: ....

Cathy: That's interesting. Where can you walk?

You: ....

Cathy: I can walk in the mountains in Scotland. They're beautiful! Are there mountains near you?

You: ....

Cathy: I can talk to you again later. Bye!

You: ....

Now talk to Cathy on the cassette.

6. *Say it clearly!: '-s'*

Remember the '-s'! Listen. Say the words and sentences.

comes	The sun comes up at 6 o'clock.
goes	The sun goes down at 7 o'clock.
gets	Simon gets up at 7 o'clock.
eats	He eats at 1 o'clock.
plays	He plays basketball at school.

Unit 32

Language focus

'have got', the time

1. *Speak:* What have you got?

1.1 *Your ideas* In your bag

What have you got in your bag or pocket?

Tell the class about some of your things.



1.2 *Listening* Kate's birthday

Listen to Susan and Tony. Why do they say 'Oh, no!'?

Work in a group of three. Read the conversation.

Tony: Hi, Susan. What have you got in your pocket?
Susan: Oh ... nothing.
Tony: Nothing! I can see something.
Susan: Well ... It's a present for Kate.

Tony: A present for Kate? Why?
Susan: It's her birthday today.
Tony: It isn't today. It's tomorrow!
Susan: No, it isn't. It's today.
Tony: What! I've got a present for Kate, but it's at home.
Susan: What is it?
Tony: It's a cassette.
Susan: I've got a cassette for her, too.
Tony: What is it?
Susan: It's the new Mike Richards cassette.
Tony: Mike Richards!
Kate: Hi, Susan! Hi, Tony. Look,
I've got a present from Andy.
It's a cassette.
T and S: Mike Richards! Oh, no!

2. *Grammar:* 'have got'

2.1 *Make a rule* 'have got' and 'has got'

When do you say 'have got'? When do you say 'has got'?
Look at these sentences and complete the table.

I've got a cassette.

You've got something in your pocket.

We've got a test tomorrow.

They've got a big car.

Kate's got a present from Susan.

My house has got three bedrooms.

I've got (have got)	a new pet.
You .... (............)	a test tomorrow.
We ....(............)	a present for you.
They ....(............)	a lot of pets.
He's got (has got)	a small house.
She ....(............)	a big flat.
It ....(............)	three bedrooms.

Note: 'She's got'='She has got', 'I've got'='I have got'.
We usually say 'She's got/I've got' when we are talking.

It's easy to make questions and negatives!

Have you got a test tomorrow?

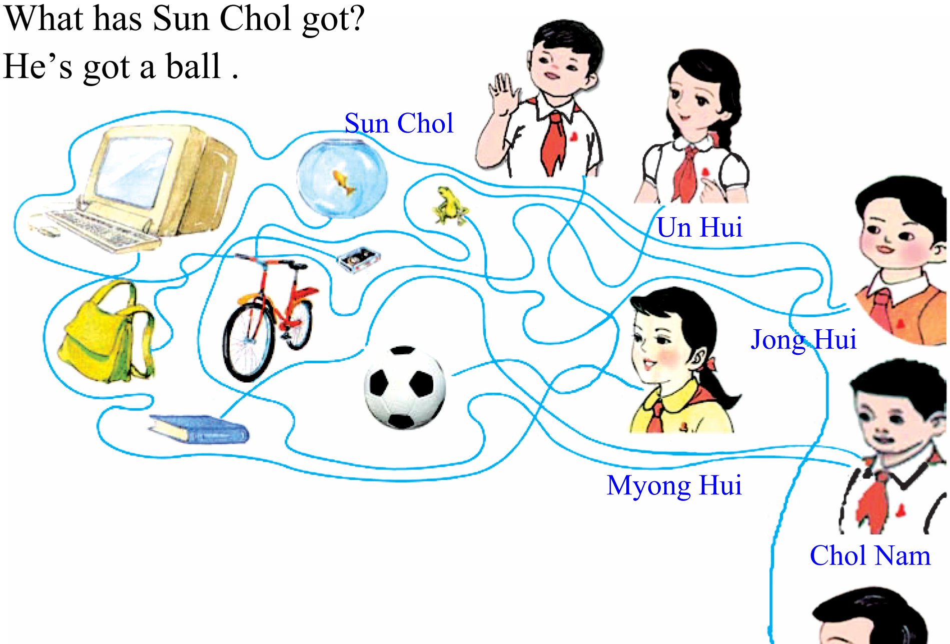
No, I haven't got a test tomorrow.

Has In Ho got a present for Yong Hui?

No, he hasn't got a present for Yong Hui.

2.2 *Practice* 'has got'

Look at the pictures. Ask your neighbour.
What has Sun Chol got?
He's got a ball .





2.3 *Practice* 'has got' and 'have got'

What about you? What have you got at home?

Tell your neighbour.

I've got ...

Tell the class about yourself and your neighbour.

Say some things that aren't true. They can guess if it is true.

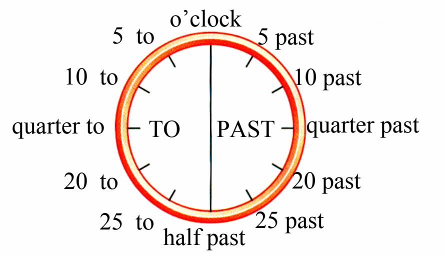
In Su has got a rabbit at home. I've got a computer in my house.

3. *Practice:* What time is it?

3.1 *Writing* Around the clock

Look at these clocks. What time is it?

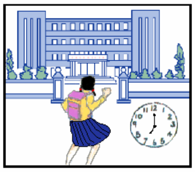
Complete the sentences.



a.



b.



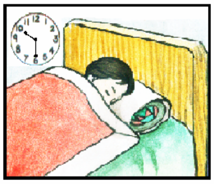
c.



d.



e.



a. Sun Ok gets up at ... b. She goes to school at ... c. She has lunch at ...

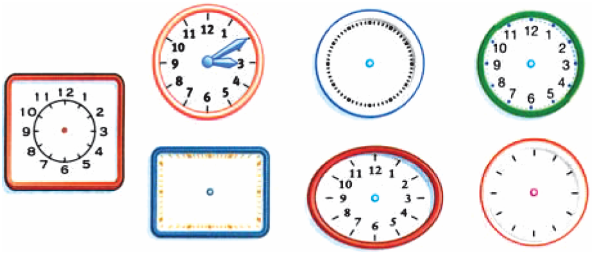
d. She goes home at ... e. She goes to bed at ...

Draw hands on these clock faces and ask your neighbour.

For example:

What time is it?

It's ten past three.



3.2 *Practice* Your day

Look at Exercise 3.1 again. Write about your day.

Compare with your neighbour. Tell the class about your neighbour.

Yong Ok gets up at ... *She ...*

4. *Write:* Your week

What do you do every week?
Write some things in the diary.
Write the time.

Tell your neighbour. Find one thing that is the same in your diary and one thing that is different.

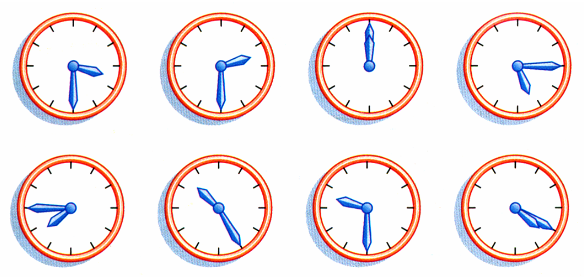
On Monday, I play football at ...
On Tuesday, I watch ... on television at ...

Day	Morning	Afternoon	Evening
Sunday			
Monday			
Tuesday			
Wednesday			
Thursday			
Friday			
Saturday			

5. *Play a game:* Bingo!

Write a day or a time in each square.

Sunday Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday
Friday Saturday



Now play Bingo.

If you hear one of your words, put a cross (×) on it.

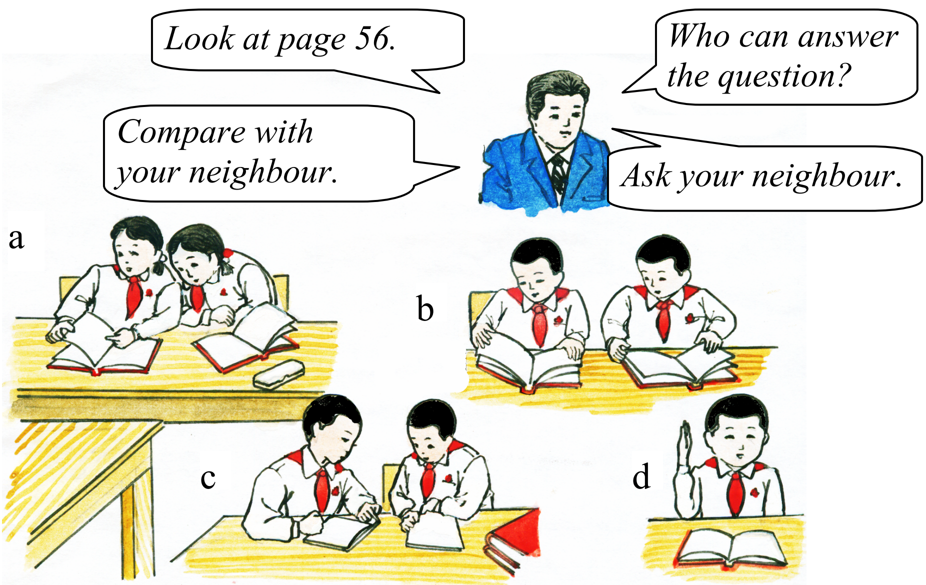
When your card is full of crosses, shout BINGO!

6. *Classroom phrases:* In the classroom

6.1 *Instructions* Some things your teacher says

Listen to your teacher.

Match the sentences to the pictures.



6.2 *Useful phrases* **Some things you can say**

Here are some useful phrases. Write them in your language. When can you say them?

What page are we on? What's for homework? I can't find my book.

Sorry, I can't hear the cassette. I don't understand this exercise.

7. *Review:* Your Language Record

Now complete your *Language Record.*

Word	Meaning	Example
a birthday		When is your **birthday**?
a card		I've got a picture **card.**
a present		I've got a **present** for you.
something		I can see **something**.
today		It is hot **today**.
tomorrow		It's my birthday **tomorrow**.
at home		My present is **at home**.

'have got' Write some true sentences.

I've got ____

You ____

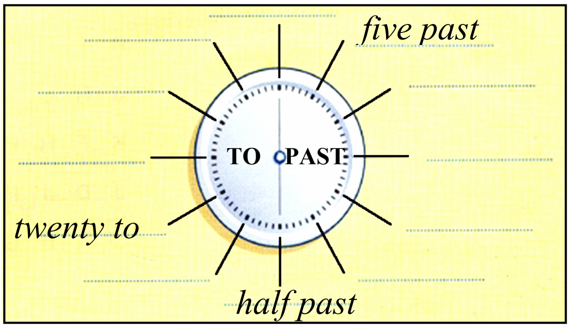
We ____

My friends __________________ *and* ______________

Days of the week Fill in the missing days.

Sunday Monday .... Wednesday .... Saturday

Telling the time Complete the clock.



Supplementary Exercises

1. '*have/has got*': What have they got?

Look at the pictures and write some sentences.

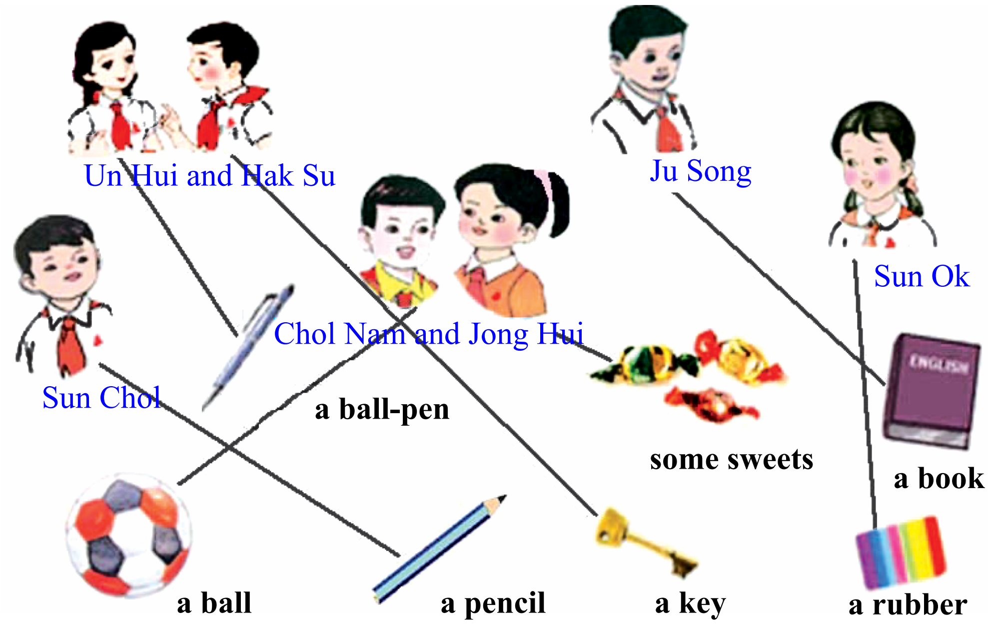
Sun Ok has got ....

Un Hui and Hak Su ....

Sun Chol ....

Chol Nam and Jong Hui ....

Ju Song ....



2. *Say it clearly!: ''ve got' , '' s got'*

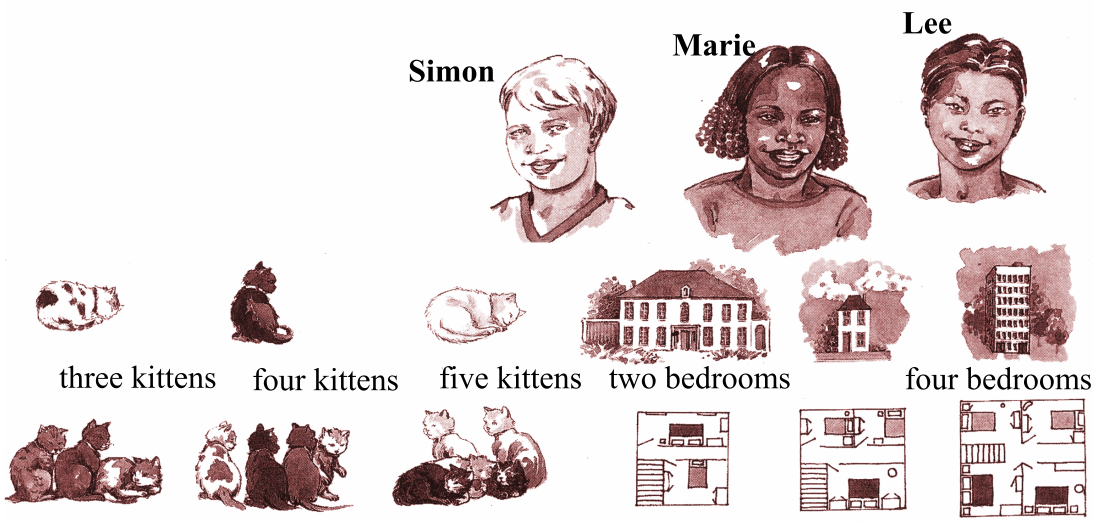
2.1 Listen and say

Listen and say the words and sentences.

I've got	I'*ve got* a new pet.
You've got	You'*ve got* a test tomorrow.
We've got	We'*ve got* a present for you.
They've got	They'*ve got* a lot of pets.
He's got	He'*s got* a small house.
She's got	She'*s got* a big flat.
It's got	It'*s got* three bedrooms.

2.2 Listen and write

Listen. Draw lines to the correct things.



Write about Lee.

Lee's got a flat.

It's got ....

He's got ....

3. *Reading:* A busy week

3.1 When is Jack free?

Read about Jack's week.

When is Jack free?

Jack's week

Jack goes to school from Monday to Friday, from nine o'clock to half past three. After school on Monday and Thursday, he plays football in the park from a quarter to four until six o'clock. On Tuesday he walks to the swimming club. He swims from four o'clock to six o'clock. On Wednesday, he walks to the music school. He's got a guitar lesson from four o'clock to a quarter to five and a piano lesson from five o'clock to a quarter to six. He eats at half past six and then does his homework. Then he reads or watches television before he goes to his bed at nine o'clock. On Saturday and Sunday he goes to his grandmother's house.

3.2 Jack's week

Read about Jack's week again.

Copy the timetable and complete it with information about Jack's week.

morning afternoon evening

9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Sunday												
Monday												
Tuesday												
Wednesday												
Thursday												
Friday												
Saturday												

3.3 Our week

Copy the timetable and complete it with information about our week.

morning afternoon evening

9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Sunday												
Monday												
Tuesday												
Wednesday												
Thursday												
Friday												
Saturday												

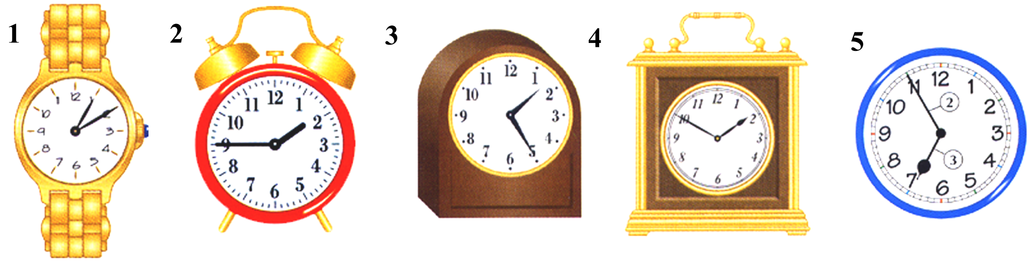
Write about our week on a piece of paper.

On Monday, I ...

4. *Write:* What's the time?

4.1 Write the time

Write the time for each clock.



It's a quarter to two.

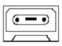
4.2 Test your friend

Draw times on the clocks. Write the times on a piece of paper.
Test your friend next lesson.



5. *Listen, repeat and write:* In the classroom

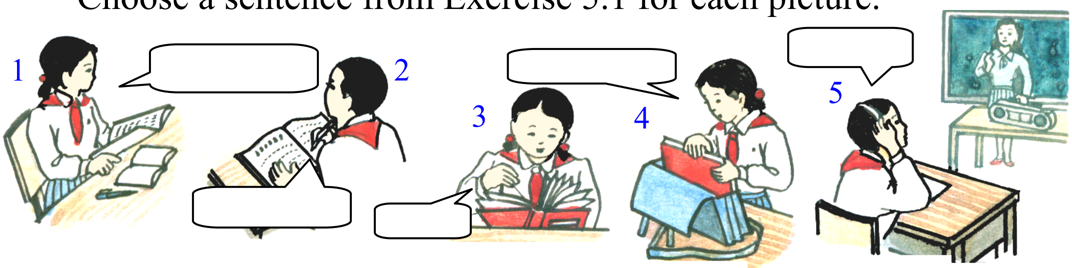
5.1 Learn some sentences

 Listen and say the sentences.

What page are we on? What's for homework? I can't find my book.
Sorry, I can't hear the cassette. I don't understand this exercise.

5.2 Write the correct sentence

Choose a sentence from Exercise 5.1 for each picture.



Unit 33

Revision
Units (31 – 32)

1. *Write (1):* Test yourself!

Work with your neighbour and do this short test.

1.1 *Vocabulary* What's the word?

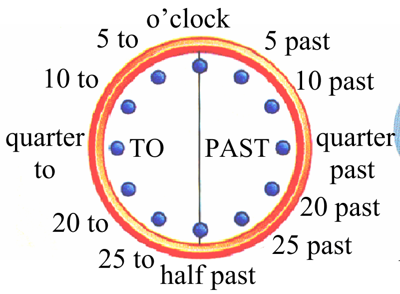
Find the answers in the puzzle.

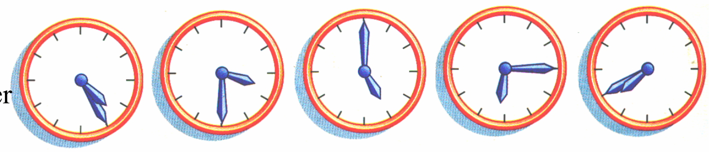


S	H	O	E	S	R	E	T	W	U	J	D	F	K	I	W	S
T	U	E	S	D	A	Y	E	T	Y	A	G	S	J	I	W	R
H	Y	T	E	G	Y	T	R	D	S	F	W	Y	U	O	Q	N
L	D	J	D	U	T	Y	T	R	O	U	S	E	R	S	T	D
R	T	D	F	I	E	H	S	G	T	E	G	H	D	U	W	T
J	H	U	I	L	K	T	O	Q	A	P	R	I	L	Y	D	Y
K	F	H	H	E	Y	G	Q	H	A	U	J	D	G	W	Y	G
J	D	J	H	G	Y	D	E	C	E	M	B	E	R	G	S	K
J	H	H	G	R	E	E	N	X	C	X	C	V	Z	I	O	O

1.2 *The time* What time is it?

Write the time under each clock.





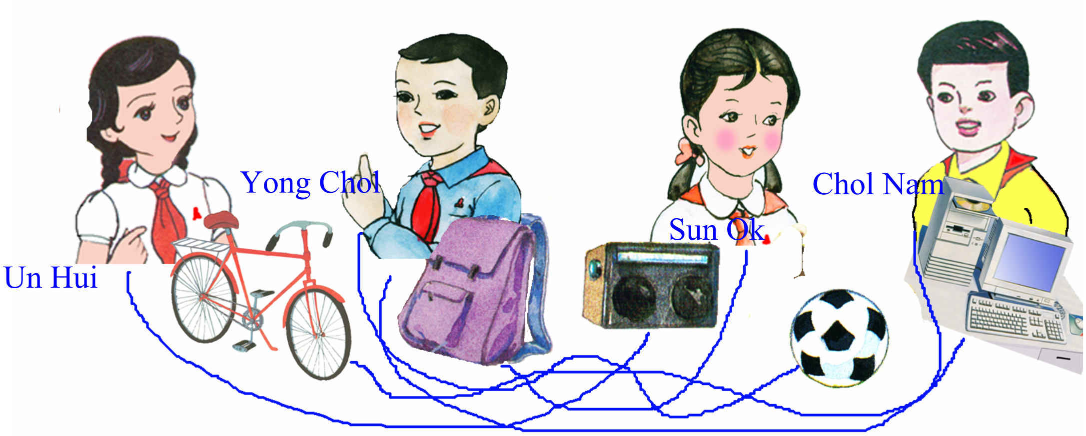
twenty-five past four --------- --------- --------- ---------

--------- --------- --------- ---------

1.3 *'have/has got'* What have they got?

Write about the people.

Un Hui has got a radio.
Yong Chol ....
Chol Nam ....
Sun Ok and Yong Chol ....
Yong Chol and Chol Nam ....



1.4 *Possessive ''s'* **This is In Su's pen**

Write about each object.



This is Jong Hui's desk.

2. *Write (2):* Write your own test

Work in small groups.

Look at Units 31－32 and write part of a test for your class.

Look at the test in Exercise 2 for ideas.

Tell your teacher which part you are doing.

a. new words

b. the time

c. 'have got'

d. 's (possessive)

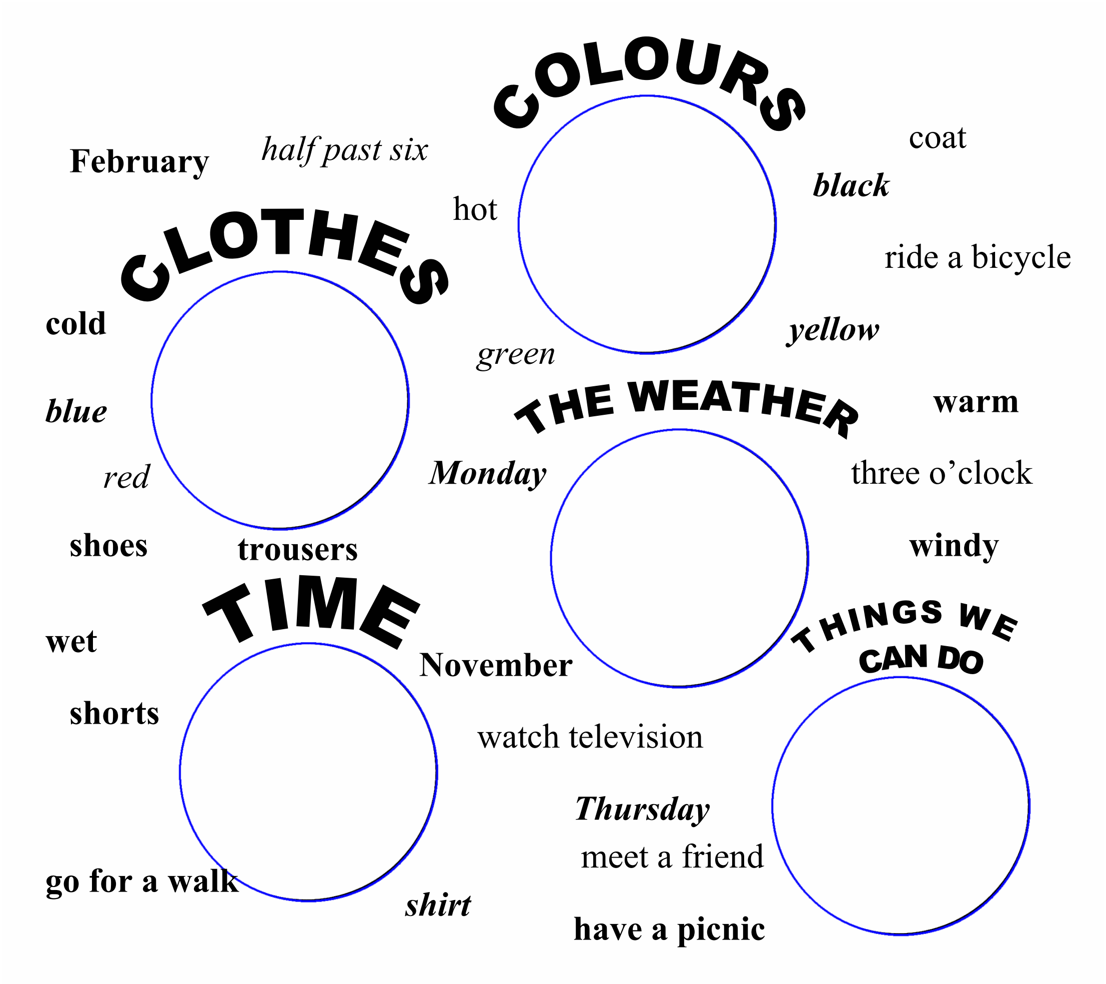
Give the test to your teacher to check and to put together for your class.

Supplementary Exercises

1. *Vocabulary:* What's the word?

1.1 Words in circles

Can you put the words in the correct circle?



1.2 Words in a puzzle

Find the word in Exercise 1.1. Write it in the puzzle.
Read the sentence in the box!

1  a b_ _ _ _ _ _

2  It's three _'_ _ _ _ _ _.

3 The colour of the sea is b_ _ _.

4 Tuesday, Wednesday, T_ _ _ _ _ _ _.

5 We can m_ _ _ at the cinema at 2.00.

6 Saturday, Sunday, M_ _ _ _ _.

7 I g_ to bed at ten o'clock.

8 You can go for a w_ _ _ in the park.

9 

10 In the summer, you can wear a _ _ _ _ _ _.

11 It's h_ _ _ past ten. 

12 Can you r_ _ _ a bicycle?

13 

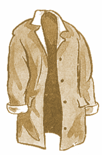
14 Sometimes, I watch t_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ in the afternoon.

15 October, N_ _ _ _ _ _ _, December.

16 It isn't hot. It isn't cold. It's w_ _ _.

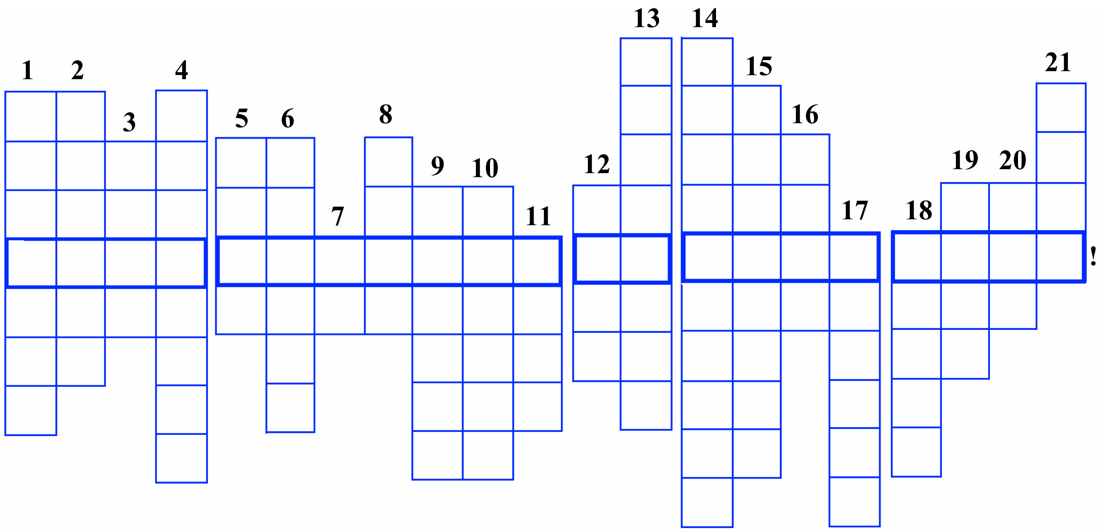
17 The sun is y_ _ _ _ _.

18 Yellow + blue = g_ _ _ _.

19 

20 The sun is h_ _.

21 In Antarctica, it is very c_ _ _.



2. *Look and write (1):* What's missing?

Look at the picture. Whose are these things?



3. *Look and write (2):* In the picture

Look at the picture in Exercise 2 again.

Write your answers to these questions!

a. What's wrong with the picture of Hak Su?

He hasn't got a bicycle.

b. What's wrong with the picture of Yong Ho?

He ....

c. Who has got a cat?

....

d. Who has got a tennis racket?

....

e. What's wrong with the picture of Mr Kim?

....

f. What's wrong with the picture of Min Su?

....

g. What has Mrs Han got in her hand?

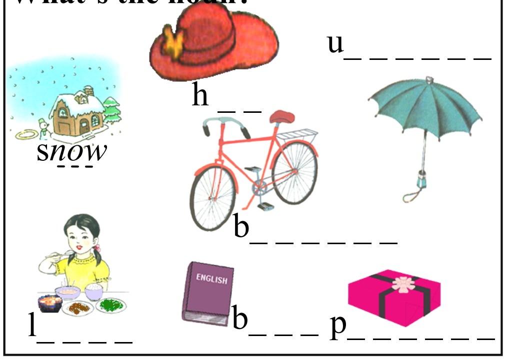
....

A picture dictionary (4)

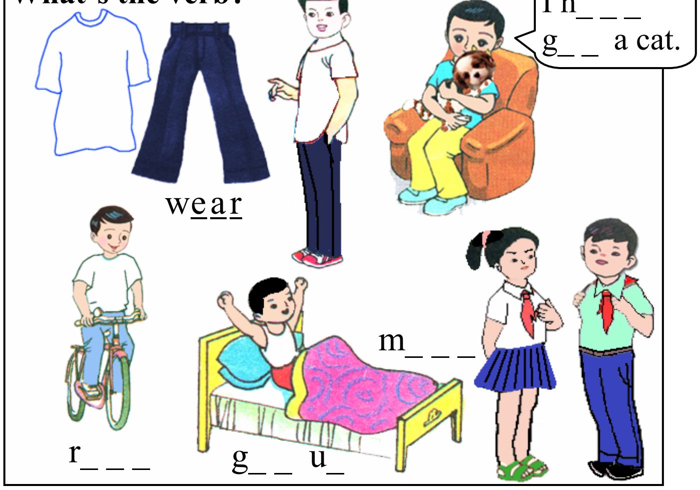
Label the picture.



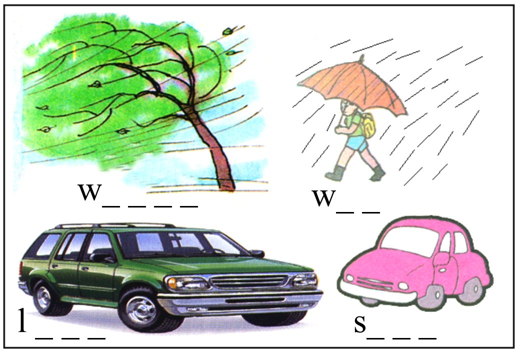
What's the noun?



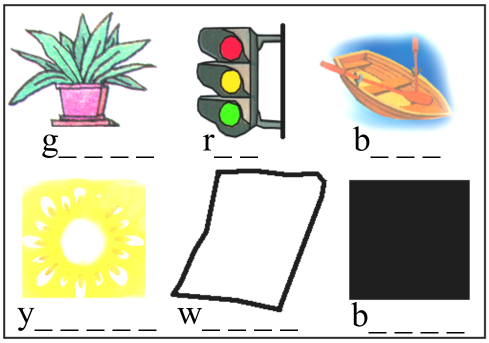
What's the verb?



What's the adjective?



What's the colour?



 Classroom English 

Good morning, class. (boys/girls, everybody/everyone)	안녕하십니까, 학생동무들.
Sit down, please.	앉으십시오.
I'll call the roll.	출석을 부르겠습니다.
Who is a monitor?	학급반장이 누구입니까?
Are you all present?	모두 출석했습니까?
Who is absent today?	오늘 누가 결석했습니까?
All are present.	모두 출석했습니다.
He is absent. He is ill.	그는 결석했습니다. 그는 앓습니다.
Don't be late again.	다시는 늦지 마시오.
Why are you late?	왜 늦었습니까?
What is your homework for today?	오늘 숙제는 무엇입니까?
It is to learn the text by heart and prepare for this lesson.	본문을 외우고 예습을 하는 것입니다.
Ask and answer each other.	서로 묻고 대답하시오.
Close your textbooks.	교과서를 덮으시오.
Open your textbooks.	교과서를 펼치시오.
Listen to me carefully.	내 말을 주의깊게 들으시오.
Work in pairs/groups.	짝/조를 무어 공부하시오.
Go back to your seat.	제자리로 돌아가시오.
Look at the blackboard.	칠판을 보시오.
I'll read the text once, you must listen to me carefully.	내가 먼저 본문을 한번 읽겠으니 잘 들으시오.
Speak more fluently.	좀더 류창하게 말하시오.

Who can correct mistakes?	누가 틀린것을 고칠수 있습니까?
Explain as fully as you can.	할수 있는껏 설명하시오.
Can you understand?	리해할만합니까?
Good.	잘 했습니다.
Very good./ Wonderful./ Excellent.	참 잘했습니다.
Begin./ Start.	시작하시오.
Stop.	그만하시오.
Here is your homework for today.	오늘 숙제를 주겠습니다.
There's the bell.	종이 납니다.
Don't be noisy.	떠들지 마시오.
Be silent./ Be quiet.	조용하시오.
Sit straight.	가만히 앉아있으시오.
Don't interrupt./ Don't disturb me.	방해하지 마시오.
Sit in groups.	조별로 앉으시오.
Let's have a guessing game.	알아맞추기 경기를 합시다.



English Pronunciation



Consonants (자음)			
Voiceless sound (무성자음)		Voiced sound (유성자음)	
Symbol (기호)	Key words(기본단어)	Symbol (기호)	Key words(기본단어)
/p/	pen pig help	/b/	bag bed back
/t/	ten tea tent	/d/	day desk kind
/k/	key chick kite	/g/	green gift get
/f/	fat family father	/v/	view van very
/s/	soon sea sit	/z/	these zoo is
/ʃ/	ship wish sheep	/ʒ/	television measure pleasure
/θ/	mouth third think	/ð/	that this mother
/ʧ/	switch each chip	/ʤ/	job join jump
/ts/	gets students	/m/	some sum meet
		/n/	name no nose
		/l/	let late lion
		/r/	room red rabbit
		/h/	hot hand high
		/ŋ/	morning ring sing
		/w/	what work when
		/j/	you your yellow

Vowels(모음)		
	Symbol	Key words
Short (짧은 모음)	/ɪ/	it busy pig
	/e/	bet leg red
	/æ/	bag cap flat
	/ɒ/	dog box job
	/ʌ/	but mum much
	/ʊ/	put book good
	/ə/	about teacher mother
Long (긴 모음)	/iː/	sheep green meet
	/ɑː/	father car park
	/ɔː/	four short horse
	/uː/	pool food room
	/ɜː/	bird shirt girl
Diphthongs (겹모음)	/eɪ/	make cake name
	/aɪ/	bike nice time
	/ɔɪ/	boy toy oil
	/əʊ/	note hope close
	/aʊ/	now how brown
	/ɪə/	real dear hear
	/eə/	hair care air
	/ʊə/	sure pure cure

영어글자는 모두 26개이다. 그중에는 글자 그대로 발음되는 것도 있지만 글자와는 다르게 발음되는것들도 많다.

발음기호는 / /안에 넣어서 표시한다. 일반적으로 어느 나라 말이든지 발음은 크게 두가지 — 자음과 모음으로 가른다. 또한 성대를 진동하면서 내는 소리인가 아닌가에 따라 유성음(Voiced sound — 성대를 진동하면서 내는 소리: d, z, g...)과 무성음(Voiceless sound — 성대진동이 없이 나오는 소리: t, s, k...)으로 나눈다.

자음은 크게 두가지 — 유성음과 무성음으로 가른다.

모음은 모두 유성음이다. 모음은 소리의 길이와 발음위치에 따라 긴 모음(Long vowels)과 짧은 모음(Short vowels) 그리고 겹모음(Diphthongs)으로 나눈다.

긴 모음은 / : /로 표시한다. 힘을 주어 발음하는 소리마디를 구분하기 위하여 기본력점/ ˈ /과 보조력점/ ˌ /을 리용한다. 력점은 모음에 떨어진다. 긴 단어인 경우에는 기본력점과 보조력점이 있을수 있다. 한 단어안에 모음이 한개 있는 경우에는 그 모음에 력점이 있으므로 특별히 력점표시를 하지 않는다.

례: letter /ˈletə/
thirteen /ˌθɜːˈtiːn /
short /ʃɔːt/



Grammar Summary



Theme A

지시대명사 (this 와 that)

this는 말하는 사람과 가까이에 있는 사람이나 물건을 가리킬 때 쓰는 말이다. 사람을 가리킬 때에는 <이분>, <이애>로, 물건을 가리킬 때에는 <이것>으로 번역한다.

- This is In Su. (이애는 인수이다.)
- This is a desk. (이것은 책상이다.)

that 는 말하는 사람과 조금 떨어져있는 사람이나 물건을 가리킬 때 쓰는 말이다. 사람을 가리킬 때에는 <저분>, <저애>로, 물건을 가리킬 때에는 <저것>으로 번역한다.

- That is Hak Su. (저애는 학수이다.)
- That is a book. (저것은 책상이다.)

That's 는 **That is** 의 줄임형이다.

- That's Mr Kim and that's his house. (저분은 김선생님이고 저것은 그의 집이다.)

be

'be' 는 <…이다, …이 있다> 등의 뜻을 가진 동사이다.
이 동사는 영어로 [bi:]라고 발음되기때문에 흔히 비동사라고 부른다.

be 동사는 여러가지 형태로 변화된다.

	인칭	단 수	복 수
현재형	1	I am	We are
	2	You are	You are
	3	He (She, It, That, This) is	They (These, Those) are

Δ **be** 동사는 명사, 형용사, 전치사, 수사 등과 함께 쓰인다.

① **<be +** 명사> 형태는 직업을 말할 때 쓰인다.

- Chol Su and Sun Ok are students. (철수와 순옥이는 학생들이다.)
- He is a teacher. (그는 교원이다.)

② **<be** + 형용사> 형태는 사람, 물건, 현상의 상태를 나타낼 때 쓰인다.

- I am cold. (나는 춥다.)
- The desk is good. (그 책상은 좋다.)

③ **<be** + 전치사>형태는 사람이나 물건들이 어디에 있다는것을 말할 때 쓰인다.

- Chol Su and Sun Ok are in Wonsan. (철수와 순옥이는 원산에 있다.)
- Sue is in England. (쑤는 영국에 있다.)
- The book is on the table. (그 책은 책상우에 있다.)

④ **<be** + 수사> 의 형태는 나이나 수량을 말할 때 쓰인다.

- I am 11 years old. (나는 11살이다.)
- Sandy and Tom are twelve years old. (쌘디와 톰은 12살이다.)
- There are thirteen books on the table. (책상우에는 13권의 책이 있다.)

Δ **be** 동사가 들어있는 문장의 의문문 만들기

의문문은 **be** 동사를 문장의 맨 앞에 놓는다.

- Are you a student? (너는 학생이냐?)
- Are you cold? (너는 춥니?)
- Is he 11 years old? (그는 11살이냐?)
- Are they in the classroom? (그들은 교실안에 있니?)
- Are there any books on the desk? (책상우에 책이 있니?)

∆ **be** 동사의 줄임형은 다음과 같다.

	인칭	단 수	복 수
현재형	1	I am = I’m	We are = We’re
	2	You are = You’re	You are = You’re
	3	He is = He’s She is = She’s It is = It’s	They are = They’re

형용사 (**Adjective**)

형용사는 어떤 사물이나 현상의 상태를 나타내는 품사로서 문장속에서 <어떤>이라는 물음에 대답한다. 형용사는 흔히 명사앞에 놓인다.

- That’s a big house. (저것은 큰 집이다.)
  물음: 어떤 집인가?
  대답: 큰 집이다.
- Hyangsan is a small town. (향산은 작은 도시이다.)
  물음: 어떤 도시인가?
  대답: 작은 도시이다.

Theme B

미정관사 (**a** 와 **an**)

영어에서는 어떤 물건을 가리킬 때 그 물건이 한개이면 반드시 **a** 나 **an** 을 붙인다.

- a pen (한개의) 펜
- a book (한권의) 책
- an apple (한알의) 사과

우리 말로 번역할 때에는 매번 **a(an)**를 번역하지 않아도 된다.

- This is a desk and that is a chair. (이것은 책상이고 저것은 의자이다.)

an은 단어의 첫 글자가 모음일 때와 글자는 자음이지만 발음이 모음으로 될 때 쓰인다.

an orange　　an elephant　　an ice-cream　　an hour /ˈaʊə/

정관사 (the)

the는 특정한 물건이나 이미 알고있는 사람이나 물건을 말할 때와 말이나 글에서 이미 나온 대상을 다시 가리킬 때 쓴다.
단수와 복수에 다같이 쓰인다.
모음으로 시작되는 단어앞에서는 [ðɪ]로 발음한다.

- I have a book in my bag. (나의 가방에 책이 한권 있다.)
- The book is Sun Ok's. (그 책은 순옥이의것이다.) (웃문장에서 이야기된 내용)
- The teacher is in the classroom. (단수) (그 선생님은 교실안에 있다.) (이미 알고있는 선생님)
- The students get up early. (복수) (그 학생들은 일찍 일어난다.)

단수와 복수 (Singular and Plural)

— 단수(Singular)

사람이나 물건, 동물 등이 하나이라는것을 나타내는것을 단수라고 한다.
우리 말에서는 한명, 한개, 한마리 등과 같이 <한>, <하나>라는 말로 단수를 나타낸다. 영어에서는 **a**나 **an**을 붙여 단수를 나타낸다.

— 복수(Plural)

사람이나 물건, 동물 등이 둘이상 있는것을 나타내는것을 복수라고 한다. 우리 말에서는 학생들, 책들, 사과알들 등과 같이 <들> 이라는 말로 나타낸다.
영어에서는 흔히 단어뒤에 's'를 붙여 복수를 나타낸다.

- a student → student + s = student**s** (학생들)
- a book → book + s = book**s** (책들)
- an orange → orange + s = orange**s** (귤들)

단어뒤에 's'가 붙어 복수가 되면 a 나 an은 쓰지 않는다.

Theme C

be의 부정형

be 동사의 부정형을 만들려면 **be** 뒤에 ‘**not**’ 또는 ‘**n’t**’를 붙인다.

- I am not a teacher. (나는 교원이 아니다.)
- He is not / isn’t a teacher. (그는 교원이 아니다.)
- They are not / aren’t in Hamhung. (그들은 함흥에 있지 않다.)

‘**be** + **not**’의 줄임형은 다음과 같다.

	인칭	단 수	복 수
현재형	1	I am not = I’m not	We are not = We aren’t
	2	You are not = You aren’t	You are not = You aren’t
	3	He is not = He isn’t She is not = She isn’t It is not = It isn’t	They are not = They aren’t

조동사 (can과 can’t)

<…을 할줄 안다/할수 있다>는것을 말할 때 **can** 을 쓴다.

- I can play the piano. (나는 피아노를 칠줄 안다/칠수 있다.)
- I can speak and write in English. (나는 영어로 말하고 쓸수 있다.)

<…을 할줄 모른다>는것을 말할 때는 **can’t** 혹은 **cannot**를 쓴다.

- I can’t play the piano. (나는 피아노를 칠줄 모른다.)
- I cannot speak and write in English. (나는 영어로 말하고 쓸수 없다.)

어떤것을 어느 정도로 할수 있다는 능력을 나타낼 때와 허가를 나타낼 때도 can을 쓴다.

- Kangaroos can jump nine metres. (캉가루는 9m까지 뛸수 있다.) (능력)
- Can I have the dictionary, please? (내가 그 사전을 볼수 있니?) (허가)

∆ **can't**는 **cannot** 의 줄임형이다. **can** 과 **can't** 는 인칭에 관계없이 쓰이며 **can**과 **can't** 다음에는 동사의 원형이 온다.

- I can/can't speak.
- You can/can't run.
- She(He, It) can/can't swim.
- We can/can't write.
- They can/can't say.

∆ **can**과 **can't**가 들어있는 문장의 의문문은 **can**과 **can't**를 문장의 맨 앞으로 내보내면 된다.

- You can/can't speak English.
  Can you speak English?
  Can't you speak English?

Theme D

현재단순(시칭) (Present Simple)

현재단순(시칭)은 규칙적으로 일어나는 일을 말할 때 쓴다.

- I walk to school. (나는 걸어서 학교에 간다.)
- I get up early. (나는 일찍 일어난다.)

현재단순(시칭)은 현재순간에 진행되는 행동을 말할 때 쓴다.

- My parents work very hard. (나의 부모님들은 아주 열심히 일한다.)
- We study English. (우리는 영어를 공부한다.)
- There goes the bell. (종이 울린다.)

현재단순(시칭)은 현재의 상태를 나타낸다.

- I feel thirsty. (나는 갈증이 난다.)
- They know me. (그들은 나를 안다.)
- My parents love me. (나의 부모님들은 나를 사랑한다.)

현재단순(시칭)에서는 주어가 단수 3인칭(He, She, It 등)인 경우 동사에 '**s**' 를 붙인다.

- She walk + **s** up to school. (그 녀자는 걸어서 학교에 다닌다.)
- She get + **s** up at 6 o'clock every day. (그 녀자는 매일 6시에 일어난다.)
- Sun Hui work+**s** very hard. (순희는 아주 열심히 공부한다.)

There is와 **There are**

There is와 **There are**는 어떤 장소에 무엇인가 있다는것을 념두에 두고 말할 때 쓴다.

There is는 단수로 사람이나 물건이 어떤 곳에 한명 혹은 한개 있다는것을 말할 때 쓴다.

- There is a blue bag on the table. (책상우에 한개의 하늘색 가방이 있다.)
- There is a big river in the city. (그 도시에는 큰 강이 하나 있다.)

There are는 복수로 둘 또는 그이상의 물건이나 사람이 어떤 장소에 있다는것을 말할 때 쓴다.

- There are 25 students in my class. (우리 학급에는 25명의 학생들이 있다.)
- There are three books on the desk. (그 책상우에는 3권의 책이 있다.)

There is와 **There are**로 시작되는 문장을 우리 말로 번역할 때에는 대체로 장소를 나타내는 말을 먼저 번역한다.

비교하여보시오.

- There is a chair in the room. (방안에는 의자가 하나 있다.)
- The chair is in the room. (그 의자는 방안에 있다.)
- There are two beds in the room. (방안에 2개의 침대가 있다.)
- The two beds are in the room. (2개의 침대가 방안에 있다.)

There is/are문장의 의문문을 만들 때는 **be**동사 즉 **is/are**를 문장의 맨 앞에 놓으면 된다.

- There is a book on the desk. (책상우에 책이 한권 있다.)

  Is there a book on the desk? (책상우에 책이 있습니까?)

- There are two books on the desk. (책상우에 책이 두권 있다.)

  Are there two books on the desk? (책상우에 책이 두권 있습니까?)

Theme E

소유격 ‘’s’ (Possessive ‘’s’)

- 영어에서 <인수의것>, <순희의 샤쯔> 등과 같이 <누구의 …> 이라는 말은명사에 ‘’s’를 붙여 만들며 이것을 소유격이라고 한다.

  이때 발음은 복수형에서와 같다.

  - In Su**’s** shirt → 인수의 샤쯔
  - Sun Ok**’s** schoolbag → 순옥이의 책가방

- 어미가 ‘**s**’로 끝난 명사나 복수어미 ‘**s**’를 가진 복수명사의 소유격은 ‘’ ’만을 붙여 만든다.

  - girls**’** dresses (녀자옷)
  - schoolboys**’** shoes (남학생용신발)

- 명사의 소유격을 나타내는 ‘**-’s**’는 보통 사람이나 동물을 나타내는 명사와 함께 쓰인다.

  - my brother**’s** books (나의 오빠의 책들)
  - Sun Ok**’s** schoolbag (순옥이의 책가방)
  - the black rabbit’**s** eye (검은 토끼의 눈)

  무생물체를 나타내는 명사는 전치사 of(…의)와 결합하여 소유격을 나타낸다. 따라서 the table’s leg(책상의 다리)라고는 하지 않는다.

  이 경우에는 전치사 of를 리용하여 the legs of the table (책상다리)라고 한다.

Theme F

Have got와 Has got

have got는 **have**처럼 <…을 가지다>라는 뜻으로서 주로 입말에서 쓰인다.

have got의 줄임형은 ''**ve got**'이다.

have got/'ve got는 주어가 I, you, we, they인 경우에 쓰인다.

- I**'ve got** a new book. (나는 새 책을 가지고있다.)
- You**'ve got** a test tomorrow. (너는 래일 시험을 친다.)
- We**'ve got** a clever dog. (우리에게는 령리한 개가 있다.)

has got는 **have got**와 꼭같은 의미를 가지고 입말에서 쓰이는데 주어가 he, she**,** it 즉 단수 3인칭일 때 쓰인다.

has got의 줄임형은 '**'s got**'이다.

- He**'s got / has got** a guitar. (그는 기타를 가지고있다.)
- She**'s got/has got** a football. (그 녀자는 축구공을 가지고있다.)
- It**'s got / has got** four legs. (그것은 다리가 네개이다.)

have got/'ve got와 **has got/'s got**의 부정문

have got와 **has got**의 부정문은 **not**를 리용하여 만든다.

have not got = haven't got

has not got = hasn't got

- I haven't got a good computer. (나에게는 좋은 콤퓨터가 없다.)
- She hasn't got a brother. (그에게는 오빠가 없다.)

have got와 **has got**의 의문문

의문문은 **have**와 **has**를 문장의 맨 앞에 놓는 방법으로 만든다.

- I have got a new cassette. (나에게는 새 카세트가 있다.)
  Have you got a new cassette? (너는 새 카세트가 있니?)
- She has got a new friend. (그 녀자에게는 새 친구가 있다.)
  Has she got a new friend? (그 녀자에게는 새 친구가 있니?)



Vocabulary



품사기호

n (= noun) 명사	*a* (=adjective) 형용사
pron (= pronoun) 대명사	*def. art* (= definite article) 정관사
num (= numeral) 수사	*indef. art* (= indefinite article) 미정관사
v (= verb) 동사	*ad* (= adverb) 부사
aux. v (= auxiliary verb) 조동사	*conj* (= conjunction) 접속사
prep(= preposition) 전치사	*int* (= interjection) 감동사

Unit 1

fine /faɪn/ *a* 건강한, 훌륭한

thank /θæŋk/ *v* 감사하다, 사의를 표하다

  Thank you. 감사합니다.

Miss /mɪs/ *n* 처녀, 씨, 양

morning /ˈmɔ:nɪŋ/ *n* 아침, 오전

  Good morning. 안녕하십니까? (아침인사)

how /haʊ/ *ad* 어떻게

  How are you? 안녕하십니까?

afternoon /ˌɑ:ftəˈnu:n/ *n* 오후

  Good afternoon. 안녕하십니까? (오후인사)

hello /həˈləʊ/ *int* 여!

evening /ˈi:vnɪŋ/ *n* 저녁

  Good evening. 안녕하십니까? (저녁인사)

bye /bai/ *int* 안녕히

  Good-bye. 안녕히 가십시오.

sit /sɪt/ *v* 앉다

  Sit down, please. 어서 앉으시오.

raise /reɪz/ *v* 쳐들다, 들어올리다

hand /hæ(:)nd/ *n* 손

open /ˈəʊpən/ *v* (책 등을) 펼치다, 열다

book /bʊk/ *n* 책

page /peɪdʒ/ *n* 페지

close /kləʊz/ *v* 덮다, 닫다

Unit 2

cake /keɪk/ *n* 과자

bee /bi:/ *n* 꿀벌

bike /baɪk/ *n* 자전거

nose /nəʊz/ *n* 코

music /ˈmju:zɪk/ *n* 음악

fish /fɪʃ/ *n* 물고기
frog /frɒg/ *n* 개구리
juice /dʒu:s/ *n* 과일단물
egg /eg/ *n* 닭알
ant /ænt/ *n* 개미
apple /æpl/ *n* 사과
rice /raɪs/ *n* 밥
duck /dʌk/ *n* 오리
jump /dʒʌmp/ *v* 뛰여오르다
kite /kaɪt/ *n* 연
desk /desk/ *n* 책상
jeep /dʒi:p/ *n* 찌프차
jet /dʒet/ *n* 제트기, 분사식비행기
horse /hɔ:s/ *n* 말
knife /naɪf/ *n* 손칼
cat /kæt/ *n* 고양이
door /dɔ:/ *n* 문
girl /gɜ:l/ *n* 소녀
pencil /ˈpensl/ *n* 연필
cap /kæp/ *n* 모자
bag /bæg/ *n* 가방
gun /gʌn/ *n* 포
pear /peə/ *n* 배
dog /dɒg/ *n* 개
doctor /ˈdɒktə/ *n* 의사
goat /gəʊt/ *n* 염소
bed /bed/ *n* 침대
tea /ti:/ *n* 차
van /væ(:)n/ *n* 소형화물자동차
yellow /ˈjeləʊ/ *a* 노란색의
quilt /kwɪlt/ *n* 이불
water /ˈwɔ:tə/ *n* 물
rabbit /ˈræbɪt/ *n* 토끼
lion /ˈlaɪən/ *n* 사자
mouth /maʊθ/ *n* 입
box /bɒks/ *n* 통
zoo /zu:/ *n* 동물원
school /sku:l/ *n* 학교
song /sɒŋ/ *n* 노래

Unit 3

English /ˈɪŋglɪʃ/ *n* 영어
in English 영어로
this /ðɪs/ *pron* 이것, 이분
that /ðæt/ *pron* 저것, 저분
is /ɪz/ *v* …이다
computer /kəmˈpju:tə/ *n* 콤퓨터
bus /bʌs/ *n* 뻐스
mouse /maʊs/ *n* 쥐;《콤퓨터》마우스
pen / pen/ *n* 펜, 만년필
ribbon /ˈrɪbɒn/ *n* 리봉
ball /bɔ:l/ *n* 공, 뽈
chair /tʃeə/ *n* 의자
table /ˈteɪbl/ *n* 원탁
notebook /ˈnəʊtbʊk/ *n* 학습장
textbook /ˈtekstbʊk/ *n* 교과서
ball−pen /ˈbɔ:lpen/ *n* 원주필
It is ... (=It's ...) 그것은 …이다
pig /pɪg/ *n* 돼지
sheep /ʃi:p / *n* 양
panda /ˈpændə/ *n* 참대곰

tiger /ˈtaɪgə/ *n* 범

head /hed/ *n* 머리

eye /aɪ/ *n* 눈

leg /leg/ *n* 다리

your /jɔ:/ *a* 너의, 당신의

my /mai/ *a* 나의

pair /peə/ *n* 한조(짝)

in pairs 조(짝)를 무어

Unit 4

read /ri:d/ *v* 읽다

write /raɪt/ *v* 쓰다

classroom /ˈklɑ:sru:m/ *n* 교실

one /wʌn/ *num* 하나, 1

listen /ˈlɪsn/ *v* 듣다

me /mi:/ *pron* 나에게, 나를

Listen to me. 내 말을 들으시오.

repeat /rɪˈpi:t/ *v* 반복하다

two /tu:/ *num* 둘, 2

I /ai/ *pron* 나, 나는

am /æm/ *v* …이다

boy /bɒi/ *n* 소년

match /mætʃ/ *v* 맞추다

copy /ˈkɒpi/ *v* 복사하다

schoolboy /ˈsku:lbɒi / *n* 남학생

cock /kɒk/ *n* 수닭

bear /beə/ *n* 곰

three /θri:/ *pron* 셋, 3

what /wɒt/ *pron* 무엇

What's ... (= What is ...) 무엇인가

name /neɪm/ *n* 이름

I'm ... (=I am ...) 나는 …이다

you /ju:/ *pron* 너는, 당신은, 너희(당신)들

four /fɔ:/ *num* 넷, 4

schoolgirl /ˈsku:lgɜ:l/ *n* 녀학생

five /faɪv/ *num* 다섯, 5

she /ʃi:/ *pron* 그 녀자

teacher /ˈti:tʃə/ *n* 교원, 선생

father /ˈfɑ:ðə/ *n* 아버지

friend /frend/ *n* 친구

worker /ˈwɜ:kə/ *n* 로동자

six /sɪks/ *num* 여섯, 6

that /ðæt/ *pron* 저, 저것

yes /jes/ *ad* 예

no /nəʊ/ *pron* 없는 *n* 아니,부정

sorry /ˈsɒri/ *a* 미안한

seven /ˈsevn/ *num* 일곱, 7

these /ði:z/ *pron* 이것들

an /ən/ *indef. art* 하나의, 한개의

arm /ɑ:m/ *n* 팔

they /ðei/ *pron* 그것들, 그들

They're . . . (=They are . . .) 그들은 …이다

feet /fi:t/ *n* foot(발)의 복수

eight /eɪt/ *num* 여덟, 8

our /ˈaʊə/ *a* 우리의

very /ˈveri/ *ad* 매우, 대단히

kind /ˈkaɪnd/ *n* 종류 *a* 친절한

we /wi:/ *pron* 우리

all /ɔ:l/ *pron* 모두
love /lʌv/ *v* 사랑(존경)하다
her /hɜ:/ *pron* 그 녀자의, 그 녀자를
like /laɪk/ *v* 좋아하다
nine /naɪn/ *num* 아홉, 9
many /ˈmeni/ *a* 많은
there /ðeə/ *ad* 거기에, 저기에
ten /ten/ *num* 열, 10
eleven /ɪˈlevn/ *num* 열하나, 11
where /weə/ *ad* 어디에
coat /kəʊt/ *n* 저고리
mum /mʌm/ *n* 엄마
it /ɪt/ *pron* 그것
on /ɒn/ *prep* 우에, …에 기초하여
the /ðə/ *def. art* 그
in /ɪn/ *prep* 안에
blue /blu:/ *a* 푸른
extra /ˈekstrə/ *a* 그밖의
make /meɪk/ *v* 만들다
sentence /ˈsentəns/ *n* 문장

Unit 5

narrator /næˈreɪtə/ *n* 해설자
meet /mi:t/ *v* 만나다
Mr /ˈmɪstə/ *n* 선생 (남자의 성, 이름앞에 붙이는 존칭어)
sir /sɜ:/ *n* 선생 (남자에 대한 존칭)
which /wɪtʃ/ *pron* 어느것, 어느
here /hɪə/ *ad* 여기
red /red/ *a* 붉은
green /gri:n/ *a* 풀색의
rubber /ˈrʌbə/ *n* 고무, 지우개
brown /braʊn/ *a* 밤색의
whose /hu:z/ *pron* 누구의, 누구의것
game /geɪm/ *n* 유희

Unit 6

act /ækt/ *v* 행동하다
his /hɪz/ *pron* 그 남자의, 그 남자를
ruler /ˈru:lə/ *n* 자
number /ˈnʌmbə/ *n* 수
drill /drɪl/ *n* 련습
pattern /ˈpætn/ *n* 본보기
pronunciation /prəˌnʌnsɪˈeɪʃən/ *n* 발음
please /pli:z/ *ad* 어서
come /kʌm/ *v* 오다
count /kaʊnt/ *v* 세다
numerical /nju:ˈmerɪkəl/ *a* 수의
sequence /ˈsi:kwəns/ *n* 련속
twelve /twelv/ *num* 열둘, 12
thirteen /θɜ:ˈti:n/ *num* 열셋, 13

Unit 7

kick /kɪk/ *v* 차다
look /lʊk/ *v* 보다
right /raɪt/ *a* 옳은
All right. 좋아.
bicycle /ˈbaɪsɪkl/ *n* 자전거
pencil-box /ˈpenslbɒks/ *n* 필갑

basket /ˈbɑ:skɪt/ *n* 바구니

umbrella /ʌmbˈrelə/ *n* 우산

car /kɑ:/ *n* 승용차

black /blæk/ *a* 검은

grey /grei/ *a* 회색의

Oh /əʊ/ *int* 아!

fourteen /ˌfɔ:ˈtɪ:n/ *num* 열넷, 14

fifteen /ˌfɪfˈti:n/ *num* 열다섯, 15

sixteen /ˌsɪksˈti:n/ *num* 열여섯, 16

seventeen /ˌsevnˈti:n/ *num* 열일곱, 17

eighteen /ˌeɪˈti:n/ *num* 열여덟, 18

nineteen /ˌnaɪnˈti:n/ *num* 열아홉, 19

twenty /tˈwenti/ *num* 스물, 20

Unit 8

Hullo /həˈləʊ/ *int* 여!, 야!

ready /ˈredi/ *a* 준비를 갖춘

now /naʊ/ *ad* 지금, 자

twenty-one /ˈtwentɪˈwʌn/ *num* 스물하나, 21

twenty-two / ˈtwentɪˈtu:/ *num* 스물둘, 22

twenty-three /ˈtwentɪθˈri:/ *num* 스물셋, 23

twenty-four /ˈtwentɪˈfɔ:/ *num* 스물넷, 24

twenty-five /ˈtwentɪˈfaɪv/ *num* 스물다섯, 25

twenty-six /ˈtwentɪˈsɪks/ *num* 스물여섯, 26

very /ˈveri/ *ad* 매우, 대단히

busy /ˈbɪzi/ *a* 바쁜

cold /kəʊld/ *a* 추운

hot /hɒt/ *a* 뜨거운

can /kæn/ *aux. v* …할수 있다

word / wɜ:d/ *n* 말, 단어

spell /spel/ *v* …의 철자를 쓰다

hungry /ˈhʌŋgri/ *a* 배고픈

thirsty /ˈθɜ:sti/ *a* 목마른

banana /bəˈnɑ:nə/ *n* 바나나

know /nəʊ/ *v* 알다

when /wen/ *ad* 언제 *conj* …할 때

tired /ˈtaɪəd/ *a* 피곤한

Unit 9

heavy /ˈhevi/ *a* 무거운

see /si:/ *v* 보다

exercise /ˈeksəˌsaɪz/ *n* 련습

big /bɪg/ *a* 큰

long /lɒŋ/ *a* 긴

small /smɔ:l/ *a* 작은

thick /θɪk/ *a* 두터운

schoolbag /ˈskulbæ(:)g/ *n* 학생가방

light /laɪt/ *a* 가벼운

twenty-seven /tˈwentɪˈsevn/ *num* 스물일곱, 27

twenty-eight /ˈtwentɪˈeɪt/ *num* 스물여덟, 28

twenty-nine /ˈtwentɪˈnaɪn/ *num* 스물아홉, 29

thirty /ˈθɜ:ti/ *num* 서른, 30

about /əˈbaʊt/ *prep* …에 대하여

What about ~ ? …이 어떤가?

riddle /ˈrɪdl/ *n* 수수께끼, 알아맞추기

twin /twɪn/ *a* 쌍둥이의

brother /ˈbrʌðə/ *n* 형, 동생

left /left/ *a* 왼쪽의

never /ˈnevə/ *ad* 결코 …하는 일이 없다

each /i:tʃ/ *pron* 매개의

other /ˈʌðə] *pron* 다른

each other 서로 다른

Unit 10

door bell /ˈdɔ: bel/ *n* 현관의 초인종

ring /rɪŋ/ *v* (종이) 울리다

there is …이 있다

man /mæ(:)n/ *n* 사람 (남자)

dad /dæ(:)d/ *n* 아빠

postman /ˈpəʊstmən/ *n* 통신원

letter /ˈletə/ *n* 편지, 글자

mother /ˈmʌðə/ *n* 어머니

bill /bɪl/ *n* 계산서

woman /ˈwʊmən/ *n* 녀성, 부인

isn't /ɪzn(t)/ is not 의 줄임형

tell /tel/ *v* 말하다

Unit 11

clean /kli:n/ *a* 깨끗한

show /ʃəʊ/ *v* 보이다, 보여주다

dirty /ˈdɜ:ti/ *a* 더러운

go /gəʊ/ *v* 가다

wash /wɒʃ/ *v* 씻다

once /wʌns/ *ad* 한번

at once 당장, 곧

towel /ˈtaʊəl/ *n* 수건

nice /naɪs/ *a* 좋은, 훌륭한

forty /ˈfɔ:ti/ *num* 마흔, 40

Unit 12

these /ði:z/ *pron* (this의 복수) 이것들

shoe /ʃu:/ *n* 신, 구두

pretty /ˈprɪti/ *a* 고운

try /trai/ *v* 애쓰다

tight /taɪt/ *a* 빽빽한, 조이는

those /ðəʊz/ *pron* (that의 복수) 저것들

lady /ˈleɪdi/ *n* 부인

young lady 귀동녀, 어린 아가씨

just /dʒʌst/ *ad* 바로, 꼭

salesman /ˈseɪlzmən/ *n* 판매원

nasty /ˈnɑ:sti/ *a* 대단히 불결한, 불쾌한

fifty /ˈfɪfti/ *num* 쉰, 50

picture /ˈpɪktʃə/ *n* 그림

beautiful /ˈbju:təfəl / *a* 아름다운

too /tu:/ *ad* 역시, …도

basketball /ˈbɑ:skɪtˌbɔ:l/ *n* 롱구

football /ˈfʊtbɔ:l/ *n* 축구, 축구공

Unit 13

holiday /ˈhɒlədi/ *n* 명절, 방학
breakfast /ˈbrekfəst/ *n* 아침식사
child /tʃaɪld/ *n* 어린이
children /ˈtʃɪldrən/ *n* (child의 복수) 어린이들
quiet /ˈkwaɪət/ *a* 조용한
upstair /ˌʌpˈsteə/ *n* 층계
upstairs /ˌʌpˈsteəz/ *ad* 웃층에(로, 서)
perhaps /pəˈhæps/ *ad* 혹시
still /stɪl/ *ad* 아직, 여전히
asleep /əˈsliːp/ *a* 잠든
sleepily [ˈsliːpɪli/ *ad* 졸린듯이
wake /weɪk/ *ad* 깨여나다
o'clock /əˈklɒk/ *n* …시
today /təˈdei] *ad* 오늘
eh /ei/ *int* 뭐라고?
late /leɪt/ *a* 늦은, 지각한
lazybones /ˈleɪzɪˌbəʊnz/ *n* 게으름뱅이
shut /ʃʌt/ *v* 닫다
sixty /ˈsɪksti/ *num* 예순, 60
actress /ˈæktrɪs/ *n* 녀배우
fat /fæt/ *a* 뚱뚱한
clever /ˈklevə/ *a* 령리한
animal /ˈænɪməl/ *n* 동물

Unit 14

some /sʌm/ *pron* 얼마간, 약간 (긍정문에서)
post /pəʊst/ *v* 우편으로 보내다
letter-box /ˈletəˌbɒks/ *n* 편지통, 우편통
minute /ˈmɪnɪt/ *n* 분, 잠간
Just a minute. 잠간만.
seventy /ˈsevnti/ *num* 일흔, 70
any /ˈeni/ *pron* 얼마간, 약간 (부정문, 의문문에서)
playground /ˌpleɪˈgraʊnd/ *n* 운동장
near /nɪə/ *ad* 가까이, 접근하여

Unit 15

think /θɪŋk/ *v* 생각하다
say /sei/ *v* 말하다
introduction /ˌɪntrəˈdʌkʃən/ *n* 소개, 안내
Korea /kəˈrɪə/ *n* 조선
learn /lɜːn/ *v* 배우다
learn for Korea 조선을 위하여 배우다
vocabulary /vəˈkæbjʊləri/ *n* 어휘
with /wɪð/ *prep* …과 같이, …로
miming /ˈmaɪmɪŋ/ *n* 흉내내기
puzzle /ˈpʌzl/ *n* 수수께끼
idea /aɪˈdɪə/ *n* 생각
sleep /sliːp/ *v* 자다
play /plei/ *v* 놀다
play with a computer 콤퓨터를 가지고 놀다
sing /sɪŋ/ *v* 노래하다
sing in English 영어로 노래하다
fun /fʌn/ *n* 재미, 장난

have /hæv/ *v* 가지다

have fun 재미나게 놀다

game /geɪm/ *n* 경기, 유희

play a game 유희를 하다

people /ˈpi:pl/ *n* 사람들

town /taʊn/ *n* 도시

talk /tɔ:k/ *v* 말하다

ask /ɑ:sk/ *v* 묻다

mean /mi:n/ *v* 의미하다

meaning /ˈmi:nɪŋ/ *n* 의미

complete /kəmˈpli:t/ *v* 완성하다

record /rɪˈkɔ:d/ *n* 기록

choose /tʃu:z/ *v* 고르다

guess /ges/ *v* 추측하다

draw /drɔ:/ *v* 그리다

do /du:/ *v* 하다

action /ˈækʃən/ *n* 행동

writing /ˈraɪtɪŋ/ *n* 쓰기

understand /ˌʌndəˈstænd/ *v* 리해하다

supplementary /ˌsʌplɪˈmentri/ *n* 보충

supplementary exercise 보충련습

answer /ˈɑ:nsə/ *v* 대답하다

Unit 16

topic /ˈtɒpɪk / *n* 화제거리, 주제

county /ˈkaʊnti/ *n* 주,군

around /əˈraʊnd/ *prep* 주위에

world /wɜ:ld/ *n* 세계

student /ˈstju:dənt/ *n* (대)학생

person /ˈpɜ:sn/ *n* 사람, 개인

personal /ˈpɜ:snəl/ *a* 개인의

year /jɜ:/ *n* …살, 년, 해

Edinburgh /ˈedɪnbərə/ *n*
에딘버러(스코틀랜드의 주)

Italy /ˈɪtəli/ *n* 이딸리아

join /dʒɒɪn/ *v* 맞붙이다

be from …에서 오다

country /ˈkʌntri/ *n* 나라

DPR Korea
조선민주주의인민공화국

Moscow /ˈmɒskəʊ/ *n* 모스크바

Brazil /brəˈzɪl/ *n* 브라질

Brazilian /brəˈzɪljən/ *a* 브라질의
n 브라질사람

find /faɪnd/ *v* 찾다

photo /ˈfəʊtəʊ/ *n* 사진

photograph /fəˈtɒgrʌf/ *n* 사진

self /self/ *a* 자신의

yourself /jɔ:ˈself/ *pron* 너자신

live /lɪv/ *v* 살다

make /meɪk/ *v* 만들다

house /haʊs/ *n* 집

flat /flæt/ *n* 살림집

decide /dɪˈsaɪd/ *v* 결심하다

England /ˈɪŋglənd/ *n* 영국

map /mæp/ *n* 지도

Russia /ˈrʌʃə/ *n* 로씨야

Argentina /ˌɑ:dʒənˈti:nə/ *n*
아르헨띠나

more /mɔ:/ *a* (량, 정도, 수량 등) 보다 많은
bingo /ˈbɪŋgəʊ/ *n* 빙고놀이
card /kɑ:d/ *n* 카드
cross /krɒs/ *v* 곱하기표식을 하다
be full of …로 가득차다
city /ˈsɪti/ *n* 도시, 시
dialogue /ˈdaɪəˌlɒg/ *n* 회화
Chile /ˈtʃɪli/ *n* 칠레
age /eɪdʒ/ *n* 나이, 시대
correct /kəˈrekt/ *a* 정확한
question /ˈkwestʃən/ *n* 물음
interesting /ˈɪntrɪstɪŋ/ *a* 흥미있는
later /ˈleɪtə/ *ad* 후에
See you later. 후에 만나자.

Unit 17

focus /ˈfəʊkəs/ *n* 중심, 초점
after /ˈɑ:ftə/ *prep* 후에
conversation /ˌkɒnvəˈseɪʃən/ *n* 회화
grammar /ˈgræmə/ *n* 문법
rule /ru:l/ *n* 규칙
make a rule 규칙을 만들다
test /test/ *n* 시험
fill /fɪl/ *v* 가득 채우다
gap /gæp/ *n* 틈, 빈자리
introduce /ˌɪntrɒˈdju:s/ *v* 소개하다
someone /ˈsʌmwʌn/ *pron* 어떤 사람
summary /ˈsʌməri/ *n* 간단한 내용, 요약
different /ˈdɪf(ə)rənt/ *a* 다른, 같지 않은, 차이나는

form /fɔ:m/ *n* 형태
use /ju:z/ *v* 사용하다
table /ˈteɪbl/ *n* 원탁, 표, 일람표
practice /ˈpræktɪs/ *n* 련습
Turkey /ˈtɜ:ki/ *n* 뛰르끼예
Greece /gri:s/ *n* 그리스
Colombia /kəˈlɒmbɪə/ *n* 꼴롬비아
Thailand /ˈtaɪˌlænd/ *n* 타이
memory /ˈmeməri/ *n* 기억
list /lɪst/ *n* 목록
another /əˈnʌðə/ *pron* 또 다른
train /treɪn/ *n* 기차
boat /bəʊt/ *n* 배
plane /pleɪn/ *n* 비행기
dot /dɒt/ *n* 점
let /let/ *v* 하게 하다
day /dei/ *n* 낮
phrase /freɪz/ *n* 성구
thing /θɪŋ/ *n* 물건
dictionary /ˈdɪkʃənəri/ *n* 사전
cassette /kæˈset/ *n* 카세트
cassette player 록음기
blackboard /ˈblækˌbɔ:d/ *n* 칠판
be on …하는 중이다
family /ˈfæmɪli/ *n* 가정
crocodile /ˈkrɒkəˌdaɪl/ *n* 악어
Africa /ˈæfrɪkə/ *n* 아프리카(대륙)
soon /su:n/ *ad* 인차
See you soon. 인차 만나자.

Unit 18

revision /rɪˈvɪʒən/ *n* 복습

compare /kəmˈpeə/ *v* 비교하다

compare A with B A와 B를 비교하다

add /æd/ *v* 더하다

somewhere /ˈsʌmˌweə/ *ad* 어딘가에

before /bɪˈfɔ:/ *prep* …에 앞서, …전에

activity /ækˈtɪvəti/ *n* 활동

lesson /ˈlesn/ *n* 수업, 과

collect /kəˈlekt/ *v* 모으다

radio /ˈreɪdɪˌəʊ/ *n* 라지오, 무선통신

switch /swɪtʃ/ *n* 스위치

trousers /ˈtraʊzəz/ *n* 바지

wheat /wi:t/ *n* 밀

flakes /fleɪks/ *n* 엷은 쪼각, 튀긴 납작강냉이

recycled /ˈri:ˈsaɪkld/ *a* 재생의

recycled paper 재생종이

fruit /fru:t/ *n* 과일

gum /gʌm/ *n* 껌

rent /rent/ *v* 세를 내다

technology /tekˈnɒlədʒi/ *n* 기술

concert /ˈkɒnsət / *n* 음악회

toast /təʊst/ *n* 군빵

milkshake /ˈmɪlkˌʃeɪk/ *n* 우유쉐이크

folk /fəʊk/ *a* 민속의

tennis /ˈtenɪs/ *n* 정구

superstar /ˌsjʊpəˈstɑ:/ *n* 뛰여난 인기선수(배우)

sport /spɔ:t/ *n* 체육

Tel = telephone /ˌtelɪˈfəʊn/ *n* 전화

fax /fæks/ *n* 확스

together /təˈgeðə/ *ad* 함께

group /gru:p/ *n* 무리, 집단

put in groups 조별로 놓다

way /wei/ *n* 길, 방법

way from A to B A에서 B까지 가는 길

missing /ˈmɪsɪŋ / *a* 빠진, 보이지 않는

Unit 19

mountain /ˈmaʊntɪn/ *n* 산

Mt /maʊnt/ mountain(산)의 줄임형

sacred /ˈseɪkrɪd/ *a* 신성한

revolution /ˌrevəˈlu:ʃən/ *n* 혁명

correct /kəˈrekt/ *a* 정확한

place /pleɪs/ *n* 장소, 곳

continent /ˈkɒntɪnənt/ *n* 대륙

Asia /ˈeɪʃə/ *n* 아시아

Europe /ˈjʊrəp/ *n* 유럽

Australia /ɒˈstreɪljə/ *n* 오스트랄리아

north /nɔ:θ/ *n* 북쪽

south /saʊθ/ *n* 남쪽

America /əˈmerɪkə/ *n* 아메리카

Antarctica /ænˈtɑ:ktɪkə/ *n* 남극대륙

Spanish /ˈspænɪʃ/ *n* 에스빠냐어

Polish /ˈpɒlɪʃ/ *n* 뽈스까어

Portugal /ˈpɔ:tjʊgəl/ *n* 뽀르뚜갈

Portuguese /ˌpɔ:tjʊˈgi:z/ *n* 뽀르뚜갈어

China /ˈtʃaɪnə/ *n* 중국
Chinese /ˌtʃaɪˈni:z/ *n* 중국사람, 중국어
describe [dɪˈskraɪb/ *v* 묘사하다
describing [dɪˈskraɪbɪŋ/ *n* 서술하기
forest /ˈfɒrɪst/ *n* 수림, 밀림
river /ˈrɪvə/ *n* 강
beach /bi:tʃ/ *n* 바다가
prosperous /ˈprɒsp(ə)rəs/ *a* 번영하는, 부유한
powerful /ˈpaʊəfʊl/ *a* 강력한, 위력한
nation /ˈneɪʃən/ *n* 국가, 민족
a great, prosperous and powerful nation 강성대국
visit /ˈvɪzɪt/ *v* 방문하다
answering /ˈɑ:nsərɪŋ/ *n* 대답하기
asking /ˈɑ:skɪŋ/ *n* 묻기
name /neɪm/ *n* 이름 *v* …에게 이름을 붙이다
Scotland /ˈskɒtlənd/ *n* 스코틀랜드
Egypt /ˈi:dʒɪpt/ *n* 에짚트
Everest /ˈevərɪst/ *n* 에베레스트산
Amazon /ˈæməzn/ *n* 아마조나스강
France /ˈfrɑ:ns/ *n* 프랑스

Unit 20

article /ˈɑ:tɪkl/ *n* 관사
plural /ˈplʊərəl/ *n* 복수
kitchen /ˈkɪtʃɪn/ *n* 부엌
bathroom /ˈbɑ:θˌru:m/ *n* 목욕탕
bedroom /ˈbedˌru:m/ *n* 침실
living room /ˈlɪvɪŋ ru:m/ *n* 살림방
parent /ˈpeərənt/ *n* 부모
label /ˈleɪbl/ *v* 꼬리표를 달다
clock /klɒk/ *n* 시계
alarm clock 자명종시계
insect /ˈɪnsekt/ *n* 곤충
aeroplane /ˌeərəʊpˈleɪn/ *n* 비행기
bank /bæŋk/ *n* 은행
particular /pəˈtɪkjʊlə/ *a* 독특한
plant /plɑ:nt/ *n* 식물
shop /ʃɒp/ *n* 상점
shopping /ˈʃɒpɪŋ/ *n* 물건사기
go shopping 물건사러가다
want /wɒnt/ *v* 하고싶어하다, 바라다
ox /ɒks] *n* 황소
magazine /ˈmægəˌzi:n/ *n* 잡지
sweet /swi:t/ *n* 사탕
downstairs /ˌdaʊnsˈteəz/ *ad* 아래층에
India /ˈɪndjə/ *n* 인디아
Indian /ˈɪndjən/ *a* 인디아의
elephant /ˈelɪfənt/ *n* 코끼리
ambulance /ˈæmbjʊləns/ *n* 구급차
orangutan /ɒˌræŋu:ˈtæn/ *n* 성성이
wrong /rɒŋ/ *a* 틀린
again /əˈgeɪn/ *ad* 다시
point /pɒɪnt/ *n* 요점

Unit 22

fact /fækt/ *n* 사실

animals around the world 세계도처의 동물들

penguin /ˈpeŋgwɪn/ *n* 펭긴새

zebra /ˈzebrə/ *n* 줄말

toucan /ˈtu:kən/ *n* 큰 부리새

negative /ˈnegətɪv/ *a* 부정의

baby /ˈbeɪbi/ *n* 새끼

kangaroo /ˌkæŋgəˈru:/ *n* 캉가루

run /rʌn/ *v* 달리다

jump /dʒʌmp/ *v* 뛰여오르다

fly /flai/ *v* 날다

climb /klaɪm/ *v* 기여오르다

horse /hɔ:s/ *n* 말

fold /fəʊld/ *v* 접다

tap /tæp/ *n* 수도꼭지

underline /ˌʌndəˈlaɪn/ *v* 밑줄을 긋다

information /ˌɪnfəˈmeɪʃən/ *n* 정보

chimpanzee /ˌtʃɪmpənˈzi:/ *n* 침판지

guitar /gɪˈtɑ:/ *n* 기타

musical /ˈmjʊzɪkəl/ *a* 음악의

instrument /ˈɪnstrʊmənt/ *n* 기구

swim /swɪm/ *v* 수영하다

swimming /ˈswɪmɪŋ/ *n* 수영

line /laɪn/ *n* 줄

line to …에 련결하다

follow /ˈfɒləʊ/ *v* 따르다

Unit 23

worksheet /ˈwɜ:kˌʃi:t/ *n* 련습용종이

wow /waʊ/ *int* 와!

koala /kəʊˈɑ:lə/ *n* 주머니곰

polar /ˈpəʊlə/ *a* 극의

adult /ˈædʌlt/ *n* 어른

arctic /ˈɑ:ktɪk/ *a* 북극의

Arabic /ˈærəbɪk/ *n* 아랍어

useful /ˈju:sfʊl/ *a* 쓸모있는

pizza /ˈpi:tsə/ *n* 피짜 (이딸리아 파이의 한가지)

spaghetti /spəˈgeti/ *n* 스빠게티 (국수의 한가지)

horrible /ˈhɒrəbl/ *a* 무시무시한

syllable /ˈsɪləbl/ *n* 음절

Egyptian /ɪˈdʒɪpʃən/ *n* 에짚트사람(어)

chart /tʃɑ:t/ *n* 도표

ostrich /ˈɒstrɪtʃ/ *n* 타조

flamingo /fləˈmɪŋgəʊ/ *n* 홍학

per /pɜ:/ *prep* …마다

ground /graʊnd/ *n* 땅

female /ˈfi:meɪl/ *a* 암컷의

sit on an egg 알을 품다

pink /pɪŋk/ *a* 분홍빛의

salt /sɔ:lt/ *n* 소금

nest /nest/ *n* 둥지

tree /tri:/ *n* 나무

Unit 24

tortoise /ˈtɔ:təs/ *n* 거부기

classroom phrase 교실에서 쓰이는 말

sports day 운동회 날

interesting /ˈɪntərestɪŋ/ *a* 재미있는

astronaut /ˌæstrɒˈnɔ:t/ *n* 우주비행사

Unit 25

natural /ˈnætʃrəl/ *a* 자연의

food /fu:d/ *n* 식량, 먹이

butterfly /ˈbʌtəˌflai/ *n* 나비

whale /weɪl/ *n* 고래

seal /si:l/ *n* 물개, 넝에

important /ɪmˈpɔ:tənt/ *a* 중요한

chain /tʃeɪn/ *n* 사슬

snake /sneɪk/ *n* 뱀

life /laɪf/ *n* 생활, 생명

flower /ˈflaʊə/ *n* 꽃

across /əˈkrɒs/ *prep* 가로질러

birdwing /ˈbɜ:dwɪŋ/ *n* 새의 날개

birdwing butterfly 범나비

Sri Lanka /ˌsri:ˈlæŋkə/ *n* 스리랑카

space /speɪs/ *n* 공간, 우주

lot /lɒt/ *n* 다수, 다량

a lot of 많은

size /saɪz/ *n* 크기

caterpillar /ˈkætəˌpɪlə/ *n* 나비, 부(밤)나비의 새끼벌레

silence /ˈsaɪləns/ *n* 침묵

as /æz/ *ad* …처럼, …과 마찬가지로

die /dai/ *v* 죽다

change /tʃeɪndʒ/ *v* 고치다, 변하다

plant /plɑ:nt/ *n* 식물

shark /ʃɑ:k/ *n* 상어

fox /fɒks/ *n* 여우

cunning /ˈkʌnɪŋ/ *a* 교활한

worm /wɜ:m/ *n* 벌레, 지렁이

grass /grɑ:s/ *n* 풀

deer /dɪə/ *n* 사슴

leopard /ˈlepəd/ *n* 표범

Unit 26

pet /pet/ *n* 애완동물

home /həʊm/ *n* 집 *ad* 집에(으로)

dinner /ˈdɪnə/ *n* 식사, 정찬

happen /ˈhæpn/ *v* 우연히 일어나다

true /tru:/ *a* 진실한, 참된

regularly /ˈregjʊləli/ *ad* 규칙적으로

generally /ˈdʒenərəli/ *ad* 일반적으로

by /bai/ *prep* …에 의하여

than /ðæn/ *conj* …보다

waterfall /ˈwɔ:təˌfɔ:l/ *n* 폭포

Venezuela /ˌveneˈzweɪlə/ *n* 베네수엘라

the River Nile 닐강

Nepal /nɪˈpɔ:l/ *n* 네팔

strange /ˈstreɪdʒ/ *a* 낯선, 처음보는

function /ˈfʌŋʃən/ *n* 기능

ask for …을 부탁하다

nature /ˈneɪtʃə/ *n* 자연

at the end 마지막에

free /fri:/ *a* 자유로운

free map 일반지도
pound /paʊnd/ *n* 파운드
(영국화폐단위 ￡)
volcano /vɒlˈkeɪnəʊ/ *n* 화산
lake /leɪk/ *n* 호수
assistant /əˈsɪstənt/ *n* 조수
turn /tɜ:n/ *n* 순서, 차례
dolphin /ˈdɒlfɪn/ *n* 곱등어
send /send/ *v* 보내다
change /ˈʧeɪndʒ/ *n* 잔돈, 거스름돈

Unit 27

fence /fens/ *n* 울타리, 담장
remora /ˈremɒrə/ *n* 흡반상어
roof /ru:f/ *n* 지붕
sun /sʌn/ *n* 해, 태양
metro /ˈmetrəʊ/ *n* 지하철도
monkey /ˈmʌŋki/ *n* 원숭이
catfish /ˈkætˌfɪʃ/ *n* 메기
duck /dʌk/ *n* 오리
dove /dʌv/ *n* 비둘기

Unit 28

clothes /kləʊðz/ *n* 옷
wear /weə/ *v* 입다
calendar /ˈkælɪndə/ *n* 달력
month /mʌnθ/ *n* 달
January /ˈdʒænjʊəri/ *n* 1월
February /ˈfebrʊ(ə)ri/ *n* 2월
March /mɑ:ʧ/ *n* 3월
April /ˈeɪprəl/ *n* 4월
May /mei/ *n* 5월
June /dʒju:n/ *n* 6월
July /dʒjʊˈlai/ *n* 7월
August /ˈɔ:gəst/ *n* 8월
September /səpˈtembə/ *n* 9월
October /ɒkˈtəʊbə/ *n* 10월
November /nəʊˈvembə/ *n* 11월
December /dɪˈsembə/ *n* 12월
birthday /ˈbɜ:θdei/ *n* 생일
spring /sprɪŋ/ *n* 봄
summer /ˈsʌmə/ *n* 여름
autumn /ˈɔ:təm/ *n* 가을
winter /ˈwɪntə/ *n* 겨울
scarf /skɑ:f/ *n* 목도리
glove /glʌv/ *n* 장갑
sweater /ˈswetə/ *n* 쎄타
windy /ˈwɪndi/ *a* 바람이 부는
sandal /ˈsændl/ *n* 싼다루
through /θru:/ *prep* …을 통하여
shorts /ʃɔ:ts/ *n* 반바지
weather /ˈweðə/ *n* 날씨
end /end/ *v* 끝나다
start /stɑ:t/ *v* 시작하다
shirt /ʃɜ:t/ *n* 샤쯔
teeth /ti:θ/ *n* tooth(이발)의 복수
jumper /ˈdʒʌmpə/ *n* 도약선수

Unit 29

aunt /ɑ:nt/ *n* 삼촌어머니
hat /hæt/ *n* (채양이 있는) 모자
memory /ˈmemɒri/ *v* 기억하다 *n*

기억
collect /kəˈlekt/ *v* 모으다
hold /həʊld/ *v* 잡다
type /taɪp/ *n* 형태
experiment /ɪksˈperɪmənt/ *n* 실험
stem /stem/ *n* 줄기
cut into …로 자르다
colo(u)r /ˈkʌlə/ *v* 색을 먹이다 *n* 색, 물감
food colour 식용물감
wait /weɪt/ *v* 기다리다
firework /ˈfaɪəwɜ:k/ *n* 불꽃놀이
office /ˈɒfɪs/ *n* 사무실
water colour 수채화구
possessive /pəˈzesɪv/ *a* 소유의
fantastic /fænˈtæstɪk/ *a* 공상적인, 대단히 훌륭한

Unit 30

capital /ˈkæpɪtəl/ *n* 수도
Madrid /ˈmədrɪd/ *n* 마드리드 (에스빠냐의 수도)
The Olympic Games 올림픽경기 (대회)
Hong Kong 홍콩
total /ˈtəʊtl/ *n* 총계, 합계

Unit 31

tell /tel/ *v* 말하다
The Grand People's Study House 인민대학습당
New Delhi /njʊˈdeli/ *n* 뉴 델리 (인디아의 수도)
sometimes /ˈsʌmˌtaɪmz/ *ad* 때때로
Ottawa /ˈɒtʌwʌ/ *n* 오타와 (카나다의 수도)
Cairo /ˈkaɪrəʊ/ *n* 까히라 (에짚트의 수도)
Mexico /ˈmeksɪˌkəʊ/ *n* 메히꼬
Beijing /ˈbeɪdʒɪŋ/ *n* 베이징
shadow /ˈʃædəʊ/ *n* 그림자
come up (해가) 솟다
go down (해가) 지다
study /ˈstʌdi/ *v* 공부하다
always /ˈɔ:lwəz/ *ad* 항상
sundial /ˈsʌnˌdaɪəl/ *n* 해시계
have a picnic 들놀이하다
square /skweə/ *n* 네모칸
go to bed 잠자러 가다

Unit 32

nothing /ˈnʌθɪŋ/ *pron* 아무것도 … 아니다
present /ˈpreznt/ *n* 선물
a present for …에게 줄 선물
why /wai/ *ad* 왜
past /pɑ:st/ *prep* (…분) 지나서
to /tu:/ *prep* (…분) 전
quarter /ˈkwɔ:tə/ *n* 15분
half /hɑ:f/ *n* 반, 2분의 1
lunch /lʌntʃ/ *n* 점심
face /feɪs/ *n* 얼굴, 면

clock face 시계의 문자판

put a cross 곱하기표식을 하다

club /klʌb/ *n* 구락부

swimming club 수영구락부

get a guitar lesson 기타수업을 받다

watch /wɒtʃ/ *v* 보다

homework /ˈhəʊmˌwɜːk/ *n* 숙제

grandmother /ˈgrændˌmʌðə/ *n* 할머니

timetable /ˈtaɪmˌteɪbl/ *n* 시간표

week /wiːk/ *n* 주

Monday /ˈmʌndi/ *n* 월요일

Tuesday /ˈtjuːzdi/ *n* 화요일

Wednesday /ˈwenzdi/ *n* 수요일

Thursday /ˈθɜːzdi/ *n* 목요일

Friday /ˈfraidi/ *n* 금요일

Saturday /ˈsætədi/ *n* 토요일

Sunday /ˈsʌndi/ *n* 일요일

piano /pɪˈænəʊ/ *n* 피아노

until /ənˈtɪl/ *prep* …까지

kitten /ˈkɪtn/ *n* 새끼고양이

Unit 33

finish /ˈfɪnɪʃ/ *v* 끝내다

little /ˈlɪtl/ *a* 극히 적은, 거의 없는

a little 다소의

object /ˈɒbdʒekt/ *n* 물건, 대상

own /əʊn/ *a* 자기소유의

myself /maɪˈself/ *pron* 나자신

himself /hɪmˈself/ *pron* 그자신

herself /həˈself/ *pron* 그녀자자신

ourself /ˌaʊəˈself/ *pron* 우리자신

themselves /ðəmˈselvz/ *pron* 그들자신

이 책은 제1중학교, 중학교 1학년 학생들을 위한 영어교과서이다.

영 어 (제1중학교, 중학교 1학년용)

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편집 최선옥	교정 박승숙
장정 조병걸	그림 리선규, 홍경학
콤퓨터편성 윤현주	콤퓨터화상 전영심

낸 곳 외국문도서출판사

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